The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,237.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ [illegible]
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, [illegible] Found, &c. &c.

[illegible] for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: [illegible].

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, [illegible] H. P., Commander [illegible], as above [illegible] Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st [illegible]. Cargo and Passengers can be booked [illegible] Bombay and all the Ports at which [illegible] touch. [illegible] in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, [illegible] accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers [illegible] with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on [illegible]DAY, the 22nd inst[illegible] Passengers leaving Bombay [illegible] the steamer of Saturday, the [illegible], will be in time [illegible] at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,431 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the [illegible] July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Madras	23
„ [illegible]	10	„ Masulipatam	24
„ [illegible]	11	„ Coconada	25
„ [illegible]	14	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ [illegible]	14	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Colombo	17	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Negapatam	[illegible]		
[illegible]	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	[illegible]

Passengers for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] or from intermediate ports for transhipment at [illegible] to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which [illegible].

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the [illegible] Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

[illegible] Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and [illegible] BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1875, at [illegible].

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	26
„ [illegible]	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ [illegible]	13	„ Fao	26
„ [illegible]	15	„ Bushire	28
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Bahrein	29
„ Linga	19	„ [illegible] August	1
„ Bushire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Fao	22	„ [illegible]	5
„ Mahomerah	22	„ [illegible]	10
„ Busreh Arrival	23	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY [illegible].

The S. S. "[illegible]," 791 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd July 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1875, at [illegible].

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

[illegible] all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Class. [illegible] without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.

[illegible] to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.

[illegible] to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.

[illegible] to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

[illegible] of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

[illegible] of departure will be fixed and published a day [illegible] previous to sailing.

[illegible] books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 2nd January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
[illegible] JUNO	2,134	250	about 5th July 1875.
„ CASTORE	2,700	300	about 5th Aug. 1875.

[illegible]-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which [illegible] on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]	£45 0	£35 0	£18-0
[illegible]	£42 [illegible]	£23 0	£14-6
[illegible]	£39 8	£22 0	£13-7
[illegible]	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

[illegible] will be received on board after sunset on the day [illegible] sailing.

[illegible] particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to [illegible] of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

[illegible] Green, 7th June 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers [illegible] Line. No delay will take place in the tranship[illegible] of such cargo. [illegible] particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

[illegible] 1st April 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JULY.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2983	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th July 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, 2,933 tons, and 450 H.P., Captain [illegible], will be despatched as above, calling at [illegible] Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the shipper's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 9th July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th June, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ABOUT 15TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA will be despatched to LIVERPOOL about 15th July. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 11½ knots on here outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the powerful Steamers

INDIA, 2,280 Tons, 500 H.P., nominal, about middle August.

MACEDONIA, 2,2[illegible] Tons, 489 H.P. nominal, about middle September, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 800	Rs. 500
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 1st COOMBHARWADA STREET.

On MONDAY, the 5th July 1875 Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P. M. by order of the Mortgagees Natha Akha and others and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Janardan Pandoorung Josey and Govindrao Janardan Josey.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, [illegible] on the western side of 1st Coombharwada Street in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwer, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2715, and 2995, and assessed by the Assessment under No. 87 containing by admeasurement 172 9/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on the east by the said 1st Coombharwada Street on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the vacant ground of Amrootor Mowjee Vadjiree, and on the south by the house of Berajee Goculdass Bhaidass.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 3rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of gray and colored Piece Goods &c.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, few articles of furniture such as tables, chairs, side board, lady's writing table, couches, reclining sofas, &c.

At 1 P.M.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe.

1 Office Shigram.
[illegible]
[illegible]
2 Sets of Harness.
1 Handsome Waggonette.
1 Serviceable Grey Horse.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Carriages, Harness, &c. at No. 6, Hornby Row, the premises lately occupied by the Scottish Education Society, for their Fort School.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at the above named place on MONDAY, the 12th day of July at 1 P.M., the household furniture, carriages, harness and domestic and stable utensils of R. A. R. SKIRREY, Esquire, changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable Landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being, on the south side of Military Square, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty square yards, and four ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the public highway called Military Square, on or towards the south by the house of Yacoob Semah, on or towards the east by Military Lane, and on or towards the west by the house of Yacoob Semah, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 4.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English rosewood, gilt, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class Grand Piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," a fine collection of choice and rare plants, &c. at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c. the property of M. B. Manuel, Esq. the same comprises, a set of very handsome engraved glassware, rich dinner, tea and dessert services, Elkington's best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and egg stand, tea sets, tea tray, waiter, a set of handsome beaded pattern spoons and forks, fish eating knives and forks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks for 18 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, best cutlery by "Elkington & Co.," &c. a magnificent rosewood brass inlaid and gilt drawing room suit consists of drawing room table with marble top, easy, drawing, and folding chairs, round backed sofas, centre ottoman, all covered with rich crimson silk satin, handsome chiffoniers, card stand, handsome gilt light chairs, rich Persian carpets and rugs, handsome plated 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, a first class Mahogany Grand Piano by "Broadwood and Sons," made to order, nearly new, handsome English rosewood and mahogany piano and music-stands, firstrate drawings handsome well seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces for 18 persons, side board, dining room chairs, dumb waiters, whatnots, hatstands, richly carved easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, pier tables with marble tops, very handsome brass and iron bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, a magnificent almira with plate glass door, a very handsome cheval glass with drawers on sides, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 5, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 2nd July at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Nuthoo Lallijee and on account of the concerned ex S. S. Mecca from Calcutta, and landed by the Landing and Shipping Company.

E S—18 Bales each 600 Bags.
E S—14 Bales each 300 Bags.
Damaged by rain water.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and English made walnutwood and mahogany household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainwares, very handsome [illegible] shigram, guns, rifles and revolvers, chronometer by Litherland Davies & Co., wines, stores, books, wearing apparel, &c. at Bandora, near the St. Peter's Church on the public road leading to the Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will to-morrow, SATURDAY, the 3rd day of July, sell by Public Auction, (sale commencing at 1 P. M.) at the premises above described, the valuable household furniture, &c. of the late F. J. POTTER, Esq. the same comprising cut glassware, handsome porcelainware, best electro-plated cruet, pickle and egg frames, tea and coffee services, ice pitcher, table and dessert spoons and forks, table candlesticks, ivory handled table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood and English made mahogany and walnut-wood furniture, such as sets of blackwood dining tables, dining-room with and without arm chairs, sideboard, tea-poys, drawing-room blackwood and English made walnutwood round and oval tables, English made mahogany and walnutwood drawing-room chairs, sofas and conversation couches, bookstand, easy chairs, writing tables, Brussel's carpet, a first class harmonium by Soundy and Co., engravings, pictures and photographs, double and single camp cots, dressing and washing tables, mahogany dressing glass, clothes press, wardrobe, camphorwood, mahogany and blackwood chest of drawers, a sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, blackwood and walnutwood pier tables with marble tops, fancy China cabinet, telescope, stereoscope with slides, meershaum pipes, leather travelling writing desks, thermometer sextant, theodolite, double and single barrelled guns and rifles, pistols and revolvers, swords, daggers, carpenter's and gardeners tools, wines and provisions, oil carpet, a first-rate chronometer by Litherland Davies and Co., very handsome silver flower vases, gold spectacles, Madras cane matting, cooking stove, portmanteaus, fishing rod, wearing apparels, table linen, globe, wall and solar lamps, Chubb's cash-box, reading books, bath, dispense, and cook room furniture and utensils, &c.,

At 2 P. M.

One strong office shigram.
The above is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next the 5th inst., at [illegible] P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 Cases white ground Prints.
4 Marble monument stand 3 x 13.
2 „ „ Cross 4 x 2.
1 Round „ slab 3 x 4.
2 Large „ brackets for bugthen.
1 „ „ vase for garden, 25 inches in diameter.
2 Marble Pillars.
1 Set plated mounted double harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, guns, revolvers, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On MONDAY next the 5th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Upper Colaba, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of Surgeon Major CRANE, M.A., proceeding to England. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—AUCTION SALE OF BOILERS & ENGINES.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of July 1875, at 3½ P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mill premises of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited at Chinchpoogly.

Two Boilers, 27 feet by 7 feet, and a pair of Horizontal direct acting compound high and low pressure Engines of 40 nominal Horse Power by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves? [illegible] and Son.

The Boilers and Engines could be seen at any time, on applying to the Mill Manager at the Company's Mill.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 [illegible].
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES BRACK and Mr. FERDINAND FISCHER have each been authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st July 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS.—WRITTEN OFFERS will be received by the Undersigned till the 7th proximo, inclusive, for the MATERIALS of THREE SHEDS on the Wellington Reclamation. The materials to be removed within a fortnight from acceptance of offer, or a further payment to be made of Rs. 10 for each day's delay. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 30th June 1875.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that a SHARE CERTIFICATE in the above Corporation, numbered 442, in name of HYMATRAM DULPATRAM, has been LOST, and that in lieu thereof, a fresh certificate bearing the said number and of THIS DATE has been issued, which alone will be recognized by the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 29th June 1875.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the SEVENTY-SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest; the SUM of RUPEES [illegible], being the SEVENTY-SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the FORTIETH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of RUPEES 15 Lacs, and also RUPEES 2,631, being the SIXTH INSTALMENT on account of the TULSI LOAN of 4 LACS, aggregating RUPEES 43,064.

H. E. JACOMB,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st July 1875.

THE WORLD-RENOWND WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works:—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to [illegible] in rite of the W. & W. Sewing Machines [illegible] on [illegible] but inferior productions.

In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that Exhibition.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W.'s Manufacturing Co.

OFFICES, RESIDENCES, SHOPS, AND GODOWNS IN THE FORT.

T[illegible] LET, the spacious Offices in Hornby [illegible] vacated by Messrs. Julesseigfried and Co. Rent Rs. [illegible].

The Second Floor of a House in Hornby Row, either for an Office or a Residence. Rent Rs. 80.

An Office in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, lately in the occupation of the Land Mortgage Bank. Rent moderate.

The First Floor of a House in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co., either for an Office or a Residence. Rent Rs. 70.

The Offices in Forbes Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Crawford and Boeve. Rent moderate.

The First Floor of a House in Meadow Street, lately in the occupation of Shamrow Pandoorung, Esq., Solicitor. Rent Rs. 70.

The Offices in Military Square, lately in the occupation of Messrs. A. C. Dady and Co. Rent Rs. 75.

An entire three-storied House in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 300.
A Residence in Rampart Row for Rs. 100.
A Residence in Hornby Row for Rs. 80.
A Residence in Church Gate Street, very cheap.
A Residence in Elphinstone Circle for Rs. 70.
Four Residences in Meadow Street for Rs. 55, 70, 70, and 75.
A Residence in Military Square for Rs. 30.
A Residence in Oak Lane for Rs. 45.
A Residence in Apollo Street for Rs. 65.
An Office in Rampart Row for Rs. 90.
Two Offices in Church Gate Street for Rs. 50 and 125.
Two Offices in Elphinstone Circle for Rs. 40 and 50.
Two Offices in Hummum Street for Rs. 90 and 125.
An Office in Forbes Street for Rs. 100.
A Shop in Meadows Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Pestonjee and Cursetjee. Rent Rs. 75.
A Shop in Church Gate Street for Rs. 140.
A Shop in Elphinstone Circle for Rs. 50.
A Shop in Meadow Street for Rs. 300.
A Shop in Forbes Street for Rs. 20.
Godowns in different parts of the Fort.
For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

COLABA.

TO BE LET, From 1st August, or sooner if required, the Bungalow in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of J. W. Scott, Esq., Rent Rs. 135.

Two Upper-storied BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba for Rs. 150 and 200.

A portion of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba for Rs. 70.

Cheap Residences at Grant Buildings. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

BYCULLA, MAZAGON, &c.

TO BE LET, "DERWENT HOUSE," near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla. Rent Rs. 200.

A BUNGALOW on the Bellasis Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 150.

A BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Rent Rs. 50.

Four other BUNGALOWS at Byculla for Rs. 50, 100, 100, and 225.

Two BUNGALOWS at Mazagon for Rs. 80 and 250.

A BUNGALOW near the Grant Road Railway Station. Rent Rs. 125.

A BUNGALOW at Grant Road, near the Theatre. Rent Rs. 80.

Three BUNGALOWS at CHINCHPOOGLY for Rs. 70, 75, and 80.

Three BUNGALOWS at Parell for Rs. 50, 50 and 75.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, &c.

TO BE LET, a commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Colonel WHITE, R. E. Rent moderate.

A BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately vacated by A. BLASCHECK, Esq. Rent moderate.

A commodious BUNGALOW on Breach Candy Hill, known as General MARRIOTT'S Bungalow. Rent Rs. 300.

A BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, lately in the occupation of J. A. SHEPHERD, Esq. Rent moderate.

A furnished BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, for four months. Rent Rs. 150 per month.

A commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately vacated by JAMES MACINTOSH, Esq. Rent Rs. 270.

A furnished BUNGALOW on the Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, for four months. Rent Rs. 240 per month.

A commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill. Rent Rs. 225.

A few other BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

SOLD IN BOTTLES OF VARIOUS SIZES.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER hereby gives Notice, that the LIST of RATEPAYERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE at the MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS to be held on the 26th July next and of the PERSONS QUALIFIED TO BE APPOINTED MEMBERS of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, under Section 1. of Act II. (Bombay) of 1873 will be published TO-MORROW, 1st July, and that copies of the same, may be inspected at the Commissioner's Office, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, and at the following Police Stations:—

Colaba, Esplanade, Mandvi, Chuckla, Dhobie Talao, Bholeshwar, Oomercarry, Dongree, Byculla, Koombarwara or Camattipura, Girgaum, Chowpatee, Walkeswar, Mahaluxmi, Mazagon, Tarwari, Sewri, Parell, Mahim, Worlee.

Copies of the lists can be obtained at the Municipal Commissioner's Office at Eight Annas each.

In order to qualify themselves as Electors, Ratepayers must have paid a sum not less than Rs. 50 for House Rate and Police and Lighting Rate for the year 1874 before the 31st December last. The qualification for members of the Corporation is the payment of House, Police and Lighting Rates for the same period.

No person under the age of 21 years [illegible] vote nor is any one qualified to serve as a Member of [illegible] Corporation who is under 25 years of age, except a Fellow of the University who is eligible to be elected without having paid the above mentioned rates and without having attained the age of 25 as aforesaid.

The said lists will be open for inspection until the 15th July 1875, and any person qualified to vote as above, but whose name is omitted therefrom should attend with his proofs of qualification at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, and in the event of the said Commissioner refusing to insert the applicant's name on the lists, such applicant may within eight days of the date of such refusal apply to the Senior Magistrate of Police whose order for the insertion or omission of such name is to be final.

H. E. JACOMB,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, June 30, 1875.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS JUST TO HAND.

WHITE STRIPED PIQUES.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Violet Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Blue Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Brown Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Green Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch (3 Black Stripe), 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Black Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with 1/16 inch Green Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Blue Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Violet Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Red Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

WHITE PIQUE, with ¼ inch Black Stripe, 30 inches wide, per yard As. 12.

COLORED STRIPED MUSLINS.

MUSLIN, with ½ inch Violet Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ¼ inch Pink Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ¼ inch Blue Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ¼ inch Violet Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ¼ inch Blue Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ½ inch Blue Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ¼ inch Violet Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with ½ inch Pink Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with Pink Pin Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

MUSLIN, with Blue Pin Stripe, 32 inches wide, per yard As. 8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect [illegible] using it in great quantities [illegible] Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a MATRICULATE TEACHER for a School in Fort. Apply "M. T.," care of this Office.

MR. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, has REMOVED his Office to No. 4, HUMMUM STREET, next door to Jaffer Sulliman's.

TO TAILORS and OUTFITTERS.—A First-class and practical CUTTER from London and Paris is open to an engagement. Address "A.C.," care of Printer.

FOR SALE, a strong and powerful HORSE age 5 years, broken to HARNESS and SADDLE. Height, over 14 hands. Price Rs. 350. Apply Royal Hotel, Mazagon.

BASS' BEER, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, price Rs. 5-8 per dozen. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

THE FIRM of SHARP and LAWRENCE, Stevedores, is DISSOLVED from THIS DATE by mutual consent. Any claims or otherwise to be sent to J. LAWRENCE, 2 [illegible] Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO GOLF CLUBS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) have the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of large Supplies of GOLF KIT, from the celebrated maker, "TOM MORRIS," of St. Andrew's, Scotland, a name universally known amongst Golf Players.

		Cash. Rs. a.
Play Clubs	each	2 12
Long, Middle, and Short Spoons	„	3 0
Putters	„	2 12
Cleek and Irons	„	4 0
Balls	per doz.	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED per P. & O. Steamer CATHAY, a nice assortment of LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, LADIES' FELT HATS, trimmed, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, &c.

EAST STREET, POONA.
OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL,
AND
Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.

ARE THE LARGEST WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF BILLIARD, CRICKET, RACKET, ARCHERY, BADMINTON, FOOTBALL AND CROQUET KITS.

PRINTED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.
2, EAST STREET, POONA, AND 30, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW SYSTEM.

CASH vs. CREDIT.

THE great advantage of the above SYSTEM is obvious, the Purchasers receive the full benefit of the ruling Market Prices as it enables the Seller to go to Market with ready-money and buy his Goods at a great advantage, consequently allows him to SELL at a much REDUCED RATE.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HAVE ADOPTED THE ABOVE SYSTEM,
Their motto being small profits and quick returns.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs.		Rs.
Dress Suits	from Rs. 70 0 to 80 0	White Longcloth Shirts	from Rs. 23 0
Frock Coat	„ 38 0 to 48 0	Ditto Ditto with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, our own make, "very strong," ½ dozen	„ 26 0
Dress do.	„ 40 0 to 50 0	Dress Shirts, embroidered Fronts, each	Rs. [illegible] 8
„ Trowsers	„ 20 0 to 25 0	French Cambric, the newest Patterns, ½ dozen	„ 24 0
White Marsala Vests	„ 5 8	Oxford Cloth, the genuine article, ½ dozen	from Rs. 24 0
Morning Coats, in a variety of materials	„ 25 0	Tussa Cloth, very cool ½ doz.	„ 28 8
Vests to match	„ 8 8	Best Wove Flannel, each	„ 7 0
Angola or Tweed Trowsers	„ 16 0	Silk and Wool	„ 8 8
Riding Trowsers of Cords or Bliss Tweeds	„ 16 0	Sleeping Suits of Oxford Cloth, Tussa, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Striped Cambric	from Rs. 5 0
Blue Serge Suits Yarn-dyed	„ 25 0	Dressing Gowns of Oxford Cloth, very serviceable	each 5 8 to 8 8
Drill Suits of American or English Drill	„ 10 0		
Shikar Suits, in a variety of Shades; the most durable article yet produced with Padded Back	„ 14 0		

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment. TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article ready for use.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

FOR THE MONSOONS, VERY LIGHT AND DURABLE,
PRICE—PER SUIT, Rs. 15.

Mofussil residents can be fitted by sending size of chest over coat.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S.

SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ....10 to	16	8	Children's White Cotton Socks from doz ...6-8 to	12	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Warm Gloves	1	8
Overland Suits	25	0	Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12	8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8	Mits	1	8
Warm Suits	30	0	Travelling Caps	3	8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6	0	Mufflers	2	12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8	Cash Bags	6	12	Pins, Scarf	1	0
Dressing Gowns ....9 to	20	0	Travelling Hats ....3-8 to	4	8	Courier do ....4-8 to	12	8	Sailors' Knot ....1-8 to	3	0
Pyjamas	3	0	Cardingan Jackets, very warm ....9-8 to	12	8	Money Belts ....2-8 to	6	8	Windsors for Bow or Ring ....1-8 to	4	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	12	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Sovereign Boxes ....3 to	4	8	Sponge Bags	1	8
White do.	4	8	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22	8	Sponges	5	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8	Blankets ....each	10	8	Air Pillows	5	0	Soap Boxes	1	9
English Cambric do.	4	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ....10 to	15	0	Travelling do	1	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0	Razais or Quilts	5	8	English Feather do	7	8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Silk and Wool do.	8	8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0	Do. Horse Hair do	7	8	Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Spun Silk do.	11	0	Solid Leather do	[illegible]	0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35	0	Do. Brushes	0	10
Gents' Under Vests 3 8 to	6	0	[illegible]	75	0	Cork Mattrasses	19	8	Nail Do.	0	12
Gents' [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Extra large do.	24	0	Cotton do.	15	0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Pigskin case ..9-8 to	12	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gladstone Bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warm do.	15	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12	8	[illegible] Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0	Nail Scissors ....1-8 to	1	12
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8	Champagne Taps	5	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8				Linen Faced Collars	0	14	Pocket Knives	2	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	8				Linen Collars ....doz.	6	0	Marine Soap, Brushes for	0	12
						Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0	Shaving do. Stick	1	0
									Overland Chairs, best Beech ....6 to	12	

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY
VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES [illegible]
Gold Spectacles with Case [illegible]
Steel Spectacles with Case [illegible]
FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY [illegible]
Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MAR[illegible]

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Faldstools, [illegible], [illegible], Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, [illegible].

D. & Co. have furnished St. [illegible] Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 800 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, [illegible] Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls		Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12	„	„ 100
Pyramidal 16	„	„ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 3-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and Lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

[illegible], very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 2 and 4 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLAY, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE.—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 1 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with Brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for studies, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Punkas and Cots.

[illegible] Velvet, Satin, Cretonne, and Morocco Leather.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Pile.—From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of [illegible], Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL, A. O. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CAMPBELL [illegible] in our Firm in BOMBAY, KHAMGAUM and [illegible] on May 14th 1875.

BOOTH & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1875.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished [illegible] of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle,

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE CO

The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AG above Company and are prepared to issue POLIC SURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCH other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood favourable terms.

C. MACDONA

Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT BULLOCK TRAIN.

CONSEQUENT upon RAILWAY [illegible] SION to WAZIRABAD in the Punjab, BULLOCK [illegible] PACKAGES booked UNPAID at Railway Stations on the [illegible] India, or Punjab, or [illegible] Indian Peninsula Railway Lines (under Rule 4, page 69, of the Postal Guide, 1871) for Sealkote, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Peshawar and all stations to the west of Wazirabad, the places noted in the margin, should be sent THROUGH WAZIRABAD instead of THROUGH LAHORE as heretofore.

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 29th June 1875.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.
Always a large supply on hand at the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS as well as EYE GLASSES, COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c. and invite inspection from all requiring aid to the sight, consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are suited for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required. [illegible]

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS CONSIST OF

[illegible]

D. S. KEMP & CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE [illegible] SPINNING, WEAVING [illegible] COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIRD [illegible]

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] EVENING, 1st July, 1875.

[illegible] which Reuter reported [illegible] Cotton Market yesterday morning [illegible] during the day to even greater [illegible] than previously, the closing report [illegible] "flat and prices drooping," sales 10,000 bales. [illegible] quotations were unaltered except for Mid. Orleans which was quoted 1/16d. lower, but arrivals proportionately showed a greater decline, Reuter quoting Good Fair Omrawuttee, May shipment, via Cape, at 5½d, whilst private messages are said to quote Fully Good Fair Dhollera, May-June shipment, via Cape, at 5 5/16d., a drop of 3/16d. per lb.

This morning's market opened: quiet probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 18,000.

Yesterday's message from New York quotes Mid. Uplands unaltered at 15¼ cents. per lb, and futures not being mentioned, are presumably unchanged. The day's receipts at the ports were 1,000 against 1,500, and the exports to Great Britain *nil* against 1,000 bales on the corresponding date last year.

The General Produce Markets were all weaker yesterday, Coffee being partially 1s. per cwt., Cocoanut Oil 5s. per ton, and Linseed 1s. per cwt. lower.

Notwithstanding the better accounts from home latterly, we do not appear to have seen the last of mercantile failures yet, Reuter's telegram of this morning reporting the suspension of Messrs. DeCosta, Raalte and Co. and Messrs. Kilburn, Kershaw and Co., both firms of considerable standing in their respective branches. The former firm had establishments in London and Manchester, their principal business being buyers and shippers of Yarns, Piece Goods for the continent and South America. Until lately they were closely connected with Bombay, but their stoppage now is not likely to affect this side. Messrs. Kilburn, Kershaw and Co., of London, were silk and general produce brokers, but they also are not likely to cause any loss here. Whether these further stoppages will seriously affect the general money market, it is difficult to say. A further payment of £540,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday, making £1,650,000 paid in since the last return, and to all appearance a reduction in the Bank rate of discount seemed very probable. Moreover, Consols this morning had advanced a further ¼ per cent., being now at 93¾, and as this was after these additional stoppages were known, it is still possible that we may hear of a decline to-morrow morning.

Bar Silver has declined again to 55¾d. per oz., and this, coupled with the easier tendency of money here, caused Sterling Exchange to open this morning with a downward tendency. Later in the day news was received from Calcutta of a reduction of one per cent. having been made in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount, and of a consequent fall in Exchange there, which has necessarily induced additional weakness, and the Banks are accordingly willing buyers at a decline of 1/32d. from yesterday's figures. We now quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s-10 9-16d.	per rupee
Do Bills 6 months' sight	1s-10 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s-10d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s-10 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta there is no alteration.

Government Paper is quiet but steady at yesterday's values, say Fours, Rs. 102¼; Fours and a half, Rs. 103½; Fives and half, Rs. 109.

The Share Market continues quiet with generally a downward tendency. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 735, but Nationals have declined to Rs. 108. Spinning and Weaving scrip is still dull. Flemings have declined Rs. 20, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 15, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 per share. Bombay, Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have recovered again to Rs. 1,725, the news from Burma this morning being evidently [illegible] more satisfactory.

Cotton [illegible] dull, the unfavourable telegrams from home keeping buyers out of the market, but dealers still maintain prices considerably over the level of home currencies. Receipts yesterday were 796 bales, making 5,681 bales for the six days.

Freights are very quiet, £2 is still the actual rate for steamers, although £2-2-6 has been asked this afternoon. By sailing vessels it is difficult to give an exact quotation, but £2 is nominally quoted.

Piece Goods are comparatively firm owing to the paucity of stocks, but the demand is very small and no amount of business is passing.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	251¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	225 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	111
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	405

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Abyssinia, 717 tons, Captain W T Hart, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr D Macfadyen and seven deck passengers for different ports.

The P and O Co's s s Delhi, 1,285, Captain George Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with English Mail and the following cargo:—67 packages goods, 481 packages cotton piece goods, 79 packages beads, 2 cases glassware, 12 cases wine, 23 bales twist, 12 cases machinery, 18 cases boots, &c., 8 boxes specie, 71 cases brandy, 6 cases books, 4 cases paper, 8 bags gum, 1 package ivory, 30 barrels flour, and some packages sundries.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Delhi (s)	Lee	Suez, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Persia (s)	Mc ellio	Genoa &c.
	Sea Flower	Garrick	Rangoon.
	Punjaub (s)	Stevenson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Abyssinia (s)	Hart	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Bushire, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
28 Marie Louise ... Cardiff.
C. of Dunedin ... Galle.

DEPARTURES.

June.
26 Asia (s) ... Calcutta & N. Ports.
28 Dilbhur ... London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
26 Vulture H M G boat, Brooks, from Mucculla.
June. 8 Godavery, ss, Mortenard, from Mauritius.
12 Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
16 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Southampton.
16 Aretusa, ss, Teglisni, from Bombay.
16 Juno, ss, Ragusin, from Trieste.
17 Tenasserim, ss, Pelson, from Rangoon.
17 Woodburn, ss, Stockdale, from Bombay.
18 Kwang Tung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
18 Irrawaddy, B M S, Lecointre, from Marseilles.
18 Bengal, B M S, North, from Singapore.
19 Emblehope, B M S, Stephenson, from Carwar.
19 Mary Fry, Ship, Liddell, from Cardiff.
20 China, ss, Brooks, from Bombay.
20 Harald Haarfager, ss, Haltberg, from Bombay.
21 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Calcutta.
21 Ciclop, G G boat, Reiche, from Kill.

DEPARTURES.

June.
17 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Bombay.
17 Aretusa, ss, Teglisni, to Trieste.
17 Juno, ss, Ragusin, to Bombay.
18 Coconada, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
18 Tenasserim, ss, Pelson, to Malta P O.
18 Woodburn, ss, Stockdale, to London.
19 Irrawaddy, ss, Lecointre, to China.
19 Bengal, ss, North, to London.
20 Emblehope, ss, Stephenson, to Favel.
20 China, ss, Brooks, to Suez.
21 Godavery, ss, Mortenard, to Mauritius.
21 Harald Haarfager, ss, Haltberg, to Dunkirk.
21 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Suez.
22 Ciclop G G, boat, Reiche, to China.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Mucculla.
Kwang Tung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
Mary Fry, ship, Liddell, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS—July 1.

From Liverpool.

Europa s, 402 bundles hoop iron, Petty and Co; 3 cases glassware, Abdoolally Rahimbhoy; 42 boxes clay pipes, Esoofally Russooljee; 68 cases earthenware, Mahomedally Budroodin; 2 cases ballsthread, Hassugan Mahamed and Co.

From London.

Coromandel s, 4 hogshead claret, C E Mitchell and Co; 2 cases bottling wire, Keekabhoy Shaikally.
Hindoo s, 3 cases sulphate of quinine, B W Pathuck and Co.
Malwa s, cases bleaching powder, Gulam Mohidin Gulam Nubib; 1 case watches, Merwanjee Cursetjee.

From Trieste.

Aretusa s, 3 cases drugs, D S Kemp and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—July 1.

For Liverpool.

Gatineau 20 cwts coir rope and 180 cwts coir yarn, Malsee Mooljee.
Mannia Gervill, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Accrington, 12 bales cotton, Dayaldass Shamdass.
Guy Mannering s, 20 bales wool and 83 bales cotton, Devjee Govindjee; 103 bales cotton, Nathoo Soonderjee; 50 bales cotton, Burrydass Gungdas; 255 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber; 75 bales cotton, Geculdass Narrandass; 25 bales cotton, Boodha Raghowjee.
Caradoc s, 23 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co.
Europa s, 201 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 31 bales cotton, Khutow Ladha.

For London.

Australia s, 161 cwts T shell, Hajee Essa; 163 pieces and 2 bundles E teeth, Gairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 2 bales woollen carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 10 chests opium, Owen and Okell; 11 bales hides and skins, W Nicol and Co.
Atlantic King, 240 cwts sapan wood, Remoobhoy Mahamed.

For Hull.

Eva Carvill, 1,091 cwts linseed and 628 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

For Constantinople.

Macedon, 4,300 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.
Guns, 10 cwts colingin, 12 cwts turmeric, 17 cwts black pepper, H Momed Ebram and Momed Jaffer.

For Marseilles.

Kashgar s, 100 bags [illegible], Finlay Scott and Co.

For Havre.

Ottercaps, 1,000 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

For Trieste.

Juno s, 1 hogshead cocoanut oil, Purvish Agency.

For Hongkong.

Malwa s, 72 bales cotton, N G Abraham; 25 bales twist, Framjee Dinshaw Patel.

HIGH COURT—2nd July.

[Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Heerbaee v Gorebaee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Part heard.
458 72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hormusjee Jehangeer vs Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sudookhan v Bawa Nensee and others—M B Barbhaya.
666-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundass vs The Justices of the Peace, &c—Crawford and Boevey.
22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosab Hajee Gunny vs Jacob Hajee Jamal—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

614-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ebrahim Abdool Currim v Rahimtoola Hajee Abdoolla and others—Macfarlane & Skipsey.
332-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—David Joiley and others v The Secretary of State &c—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner.
25-74—Ardasir Framjee—Muncherjee Eduljee v Hoosein Noormahomed—M M Munshi.
477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdass Bhanjee v Toolseedass Moorarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Long Causes.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy v Soneebi widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhai Hubibhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
475-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—The L B and M Bank Ld. Ramcrustna Saaba—Balcristna W N.
554 74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Ramabai widow v Bapoojee Narayen and others—Prescott and Winter.
557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttur Hameed v Mahome Khan bin Fuckeer—B W Kirtikur.
520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowan Laldass Laldass—Shatorao Pandurung.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 30.

Ferguson, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Nowshera.

July 1.

Roberts, Surgeon, Bombay Med Dept, on furlough, from England.
Daunt, Lieut, Royal Artillery, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—July 1.

Ferguson, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Capel, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 30th June 1875.

With reference to G G O No 494, 23rd inst, Maj J Jacob, Offg Depy Judge Advocate is posted to the Mhow Circle.

With reference to the Asseerghur Station Order confirmed in G O C No 324, 22nd May 1875, Lt-Col Glasspoole was directed to assume command of the Garrison, in addition to his own duties, as 2nd in Comd., 4th Rifles.

In that part of G O C No 389, 19th inst, confirming a Regtl Order 24th Regt N I, for Capt Hay retired read Capt Hay relieved.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lt-Col C S de N L [illegible], 4th Bde, to Bombay, for 21 days, from the 19th June, on medical certificate.

Maj and Brevet Lt Col B L Forster, A Battery 4th Bde, to Neilgherry Hills, from date of departure, to the 15th Oct 1875, on private affairs.

Capt T R Disney, B Baty 4th Bde, to remain at Kasauli from the 1st of June to the 1st Nov 1875, on urgent private affairs.

Lt C C Rich, E Baty 9th Bde, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1st Foot (2nd Batn)—Capt and Local Maj W Freeborn, Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl Montgomery, C S I, Comdg Mhow Division of the Army, for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

15th Foot (2nd Batn)—Lt M Murphy, to Australia, from date of embarkation, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lt Col S J Thorp, 2nd in Comd, 1st Grenadiers N I, from 1st to 2nd July 1875, in extension, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lt F H Forjett, Qr Mr 26th Regt N I, from 13th to 27th June 1875, to the Sea Coast, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, July 1.*)

Military Department.

Depy Asst Comy and Honorary Ensign G F F Cox P W Dept, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations, of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Col R G F Henegan, R A (Madras), Supt Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Conductor G Tait, of the P W Dept.

With reference to G G O No 450, 9th June, Lt-Col Green's appointment as Offg Asst Adjt Genl of the Army is to have effect from the 24th May.

First Class Hospital Asst Reuben, General No 276, having been invalided, is transferred to the Pension List on a monthly stipend of Rs. 30, under Clause 2, para 38, of G G O No 392 of 1869, payable at Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps. Lt George Robert [illegible], 23rd June 1875.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough in India for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule XIV., Clause 2, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Depy Comy and Hony Capt E Stapleton, of the P W Dept.

The following appointment is made:—

Capt G C Sartorius, S C to be Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, vice Capt Marshall, deceased. The appointment to have effect from the date he is relieved of his present duties as Asst Garrison Instructor.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854:—

Capt A W Capel, Bengal Cavalry.

Marine Department.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

Mr G Peck, Actg 1st Officer of H M's Despatch Vessel May Frere to be Actg 1st Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Quantung, from the 18th May 1875.

Mr W G Lewis, 3rd class Engr, proceeding to join H M's Steam Vessel Quangtung at Aden, was provided with a 1st class passage on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Lombardy, from the 18th June 1875.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Revd J H T Blunt, M A, Chaplain of the Deesa and Aboo, is allowed subsidiary leave for one day, viz, the 11th March 1875.

Political Department.

Capt F H Jackson is confirmed in the appointment of Asst Resident, Baroda, in charge Okhamandal.

Lt J Humfrey, S C, is appointed to be Special Officer of Police in Kattywar, in succession to Capt Scott.

Major T E Britten acted as Political Supt of Palanpur from 19th Feb to 14th March 1875, inclusive, in addition to his own duties as Acting Cantonment Mag at Deesa.

Surg D E Hughes, H M's 14th Regt N I, acted as Civil Surg and Supt of the Jail at Kolhapur from 25th Feb to 20th March 1875, both days inclusive.

Judicial Department.

Mr W Webb, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Senior Mag of Police and Revenue Judge of Bombay during the absence of Mr C P Cooper on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr W S Howell to be second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge of Deogarh, in the Ratnagiri Dist, vice Rao Saheb Kashinath Ramchundra, but to continue to be substantive protem, second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge at Tanna until further orders.

Mr E Hosking to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge to Tanna until further orders.

Mr H Batty to act as Extra Asst Judge and Sessions Judge in Khandesh until further orders.

In consequence of the death of Mr R W Hunter, Dist Judge of Ratnagiri, the Honourable the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W H Newnham to be a first grade Judge and Sessions Judge.

Mr W Wedderburn to be a second grade Judge and Session Judge and to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, continuing to act as Judicial Comr of Sind during the absence of Mr F D Melvill, or until further orders.

Mr C B Izod to be confirmed as Joint Judge and Sessions Judge in the Tanna Dist.

Mr J R Naylor to be Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kaladgi, continuing on special duty until further orders.

Mr S N Tagore to be first grade, Asst Judge and Sessions Judge.

Mr M B Baker to be a second grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge.

Mr E T Candy to be a third grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, and to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, continuing to act as Judicial Asst to the Political Agent in Kattywar during the absence of Mr Jardine, or until further orders.

Mr A D Pollen to be Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri until further orders.

Revenue Department.

Mr A S Bulkley, Actg Depy Supt, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st proximo, under Section 12, Supplement F, and Section 21 (a), Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Lt L L Fenton, Bombay S C, Asst Supt, Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 1st June 1875.

Mr J B Richey to be Actg Colr and Mag of the Dist of Surat and to be Actg Agent to H E the Govr at Surat until further orders.

Mr W J G Dunbar, third grade Asst Conservator of Forests, is promoted to the second grade, with effect from the 20th April last.

Public Works Department.

Maj C Mant, R E, is appointed Ex Engr at the Presidency vice Mr Khandass Muncharam, deceased.

Irrigation Branch.

Messrs J Young and D Rutherford respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Ghur Division, in the forenoon of the 7th June 1875.

Educational Department.

Mr M V Kane resumed charge of his duties as Head Master, Dhulia High School, on the 15th inst before school hours.

Mr Hormusjee Jehangir Bhabha assumed charge of his appointment as [illegible] Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, on the 28th May last before office hours.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 2	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 24		No after packet
China	,, 12	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 2	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 2	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps irrespective both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 5 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformable to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.	
Friday	July 2	Friday	July 16
,,	July 9	,,	,, 23

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday	July 12	Monday	Aug 9
,,	July 26		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ... July 24

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	July 2	Friday	July 9
,,	,, 30		

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.	
Friday	July 2	Friday	Aug. 27
,,	,, 30	,,	Sept. 24

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday. On and after 2nd June until further notice these mails will leave every Wednesday and Saturday.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 ..
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto the B. B. & C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	1 A.M.	8-30 P.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
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The First Number of the New Series of the Overland Summary of the Bombay Gazette is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it [illegible] the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, is about the [illegible] not the best, we have seen; and, people desirous of keeping their *friends* in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in [illegible] would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

NOW READY.

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OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

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Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
[illegible] of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOBSON—June 28th, at Baroda, the wife of Capt. H. A. Hobson, 22nd Regt. N. I., and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLERK—June 25th, at Bangalore, the wife of Louis S. Clerk, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

The commercial history of Bombay during the past year has been full of interesting events, many subjects of great importance in the political economy of the country and concerning the administration of matters affecting the vast community that is now directly interested in Indian mercantile affairs having been discussed and decided within that period. In the hurry and bustle of Bombay life, an ordinary member of the public is soon apt to forget much of what had temporarily occupied the attention of mercantile circles; and such is the fleeting character of Indian mercantile life, men coming out here for a few years and then rushing back to the old country to settle down, and new men coming into the field to start fresh in their Indian experience, that if a record were not kept of the questions affecting commerce that frequently arise for discussion, much that is of great interest not only to the student of the phases of mercantile progress in India, but of use to the practical merchant, would be lost, or at all events drift into a state of repelling confusion. Fortunately for Bombay the Chamber of Commerce exists, and more fortunate still is it that one of the duties assumed by the Chamber, through its Secretary, is the publication of an Annual Report, which embraces most of the subjects that have attracted the [illegible] local mercantile community during the previous year. In the compilation of such reports there is often a tendency on the part of the compiler to do nothing more than make a rigid, uninviting, collection of statistics; but the shelves of the Chamber of Commerce contain many annual reports of that body which bear evidence of being the work of men of ability—of men with larger sympathies, broader views, and better literary style than mere clerks with minds bounded by mediocrity and figures. By no means the least able of the reports which the Chamber of Commerce has favoured the public by publishing is the one that has just been issued under the superintendence of Mr. John Gordon. Mr. Gordon succeeded Mr. Taylor in the Secretaryship of the Chamber last year, and this is the first Report which he has had an opportunity of publishing. It is a Report that is singularly creditable to his ability and industry. That he has laboured at it *con amore* is evidenced on almost every page. His summary of the events of the year is a clear and concise epitome of them; and the voluminous appendices with which he has illustrated and expanded the facts mentioned in it speak not only of a great deal of labour, but are complimentary to Mr. Gordon's discrimination in making selections. Along with much of importance that has happened during the year, much uninteresting and trivial business has also occurred; but the latter Mr. Gordon has rejected, and the result is that his Report is of the attractive and valuable description we have indicated. This Report is in itself a justification of the wisdom displayed by the members of the Chamber in selecting Mr. Gordon as their Secretary. They have stuck to their tradition of having literary men in their Secretaryship, and there is certainly less reason than ever to apprehend that their choice [illegible] an unfortunate one.

It is interesting to recall the chief points of commercial interest during the past year, and we daresay that many a local celebrity, glancing at the Chamber of Commerce's Report, will mentally "fight all his battles o'er again," and "thrice will slay his slain." The notice of the debate on import duties on piece-goods and yarns which took place in the Chamber of Commerce during November last will re-arouse the interest of the heroes who fought against what they imagined a very notable instance of the evils of protection. There can be no doubt that the view which the Chamber took on Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s proposition to tax cotton goods and yarns manufactured in the local mills was a good one—namely, that though it was advisable that the duty on imported cotton yarns and goods should be abandoned, still it was nevertheless inadvisable to put any duty upon the products of a rising local industry. Now that legislation is pending in the Viceregal Council by which it will be sought, we believe, to permit all local manufactures to leave the country duty free while the duty will be retained on such English articles as imported piece-goods and yarns, the Chamber will soon have to fight its battles against Protection over again. It is understood that the policy we have just alluded to has been approved by the Tariff Committee which recently met in Calcutta, and an attempt to carry their recommendations into legislative effect will certainly be made. The duty of all the Chambers of Commerce in India is clear—to protest against such a conspicuously retrogressive policy. The argument hitherto on behalf of the retention by the Government of India of the import duties has been that they cannot be abandoned because there is no other means apparent of recovering the revenue which would be lost if a measure to surrender them were carried into effect; but if the Government of India go so far out of their way as to declare their distinct preference for protecting Indian manufactures at the expense of importers and also of consumers, a clear field of contest will appear in view, it being impossible that men of the Manchester school of politics can silently submit to see an invidious distinction introduced to favour one industry at the expense of another. The Chamber of Commerce's Report also recalls some circumstances about the Port Trust which are worth remembering. Shortly after the introduction of the Port Trust Act the Trustees found that they had come into a barren heritage. The Administration Report of the Trust to 31st March 1874 showed a deficiency of Rs. 164,862 on the sum required to meet the interest on the debt imposed on the Trustees. They appealed to the Government of India for relief by proposing that a portion of interest-bearing debt should be transferred to non-interest bearing debt, but that Government considered that the Trustees were only in temporary difficulties and declined to grant any substantial relief. Whereupon the Trustees frankly came forward and declared that they saw no prospect before them but a regular annual deficit, and the Chamber of Commerce came to the help of the afflicted Trustees by memorialising the Government of India to resume all the land on the Elphinstone estate not immediately required for docks or bunders, to hand over the remainder on the terms asked by the Trustees, and to declare the bunders that used to be free, free once more. Closely connected with the subject of the troublesome Elphinstone estate is that of wet docks. We can all remember what a struggle there was in the Chamber of Commerce upon this subject, and how it became one of the subjects on which the Governments of Bombay and India were seriously at issue. The Chamber of Commerce several years ago had declared its opinion in favour of docks at Elphinstone estate, for the chief reason that they would help to make the Elphinstone property in some degree able to repay the enormous outlay that had been lavished upon it by a former blundering local Government. But after Mr. Ormiston had proposed a wet dock on the Elphinstone site and a tidal basin on the Musjid site at a total estimated cost of about £850,000, and after Mr. Kittredge, when he had been elected a member of the Port Trust, had argued in favour of a dock on the Elphinstone estate as quite sufficient for the wants of the port, the Chamber of Commerce came into possession of information which induced the members to call a meeting at which it was proposed by the Committee that the Secretary of State should be memorialised to order the commencement of a wet dock either on the Elphinstone or Mody Bay sites, but that they preferred the Mody Bay site because of the great commercial advantages it offered as compared with the Elphinstone estate. We can all recall the struggle which took place in the Chamber of Commerce upon this subject, and how finally a weak compromise had to be submitted to, the Committee being pledged simply to ask the Secretary of State to consider the schemes for a wet dock on either Mody Bay or the Elphinstone estate, and adopt as early as convenient the scheme he preferred, so that the Chamber of Commerce practically expressed no opinion that could be of any assistance to Lord Salisbury in approving of one site more than another. Since these events Mr. Ormiston has been home, and the Secretary of State has approved of the Elphinstone estate site; but while everybody has been wrangling, previous to the commencement of a wet dock either on Mody Bay or the Elphinstone estate, Messrs. Sassoon have read Bombay a lesson by constructing and opening their excellent wet dock on the Colaba foreshore. Another subject which the Chamber's Report recalls is the agitation that prevailed in India regarding the defects of the Overland mail service. We can easily remember the successful meeting which was held in the Town Hall in July last, at which the public protested against the slowness with which the mails were carried by the P. & O. Company between Brindisi and Bombay and also throughout India, where, it was represented, the mail trains could travel at a much greater speed than they do. The meeting prepared a huge petition protesting against the Home Government entering into any new contract with the P. and O. Company unless that Company offered greater advantages to the public: but it arrived in England after the prorogation of Parliament and the ratification of the revised contract with the P. and O. Company, and then all India was roused to indignation by the scandalous fact (since protested against by the Postmaster General of India) that Lord John Manners had chosen to settle a matter in which the Indian public were paramountly concerned without deeming it worth his while to ask their opinion upon it. Nothing can now be done in the matter of securing quicker and more regular mail communication between England and India until 1880 when the present contract expires; but let us hope that then the vigorous protest made by the citizens of Bombay in 1874 will still be remembered [illegible] good effect. Other important subjects—such as the Chamber's decided expression of opinion that it was desirable to have a continuation of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere on the standard gauge, the Chamber's appointment of a Special Committee to consider the regulations under which despatch in discharging can be allowed to steamers and the alterations in law rendered necessary by the altered condition of the carrying trade since the opening of the Canal, the Chamber's expression of opinion that it is dangerous to the quality of the indigenous cotton in Khandeish to permit New Orleans cotton to be sown along with native seeds, the Chamber's conduct regarding the Railway Carting Agency monopoly—are all alluded to in the Chamber of Commerce's Report. The only important matter we miss from it is any allusion to the discussion we raised some time ago regarding the lax and unsatisfactory terms in which some bills of lading are drawn out. But, considering the general excellence and completeness of the volume, this is but a comparatively trivial omission.

DETENTION OF THE ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER.

Owing to the damage done to the G. I. P. Railway near Nursingpore, the Calcutta mails will be delayed every day for several days yet, and will not arrive in Bombay till after the usual time. Yesterday the Calcutta mail did not reach Bombay till late at night and letters and papers were not delivered till this morning; during the day the Post Office did not appear to know when to expect the Calcutta train. Something similar may happen today. In our local columns will be found a notice from the Post Master that the time for posting letters at the Wellington Pier is extended to 6 P.M.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 11th JUNE.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, Commander Geo. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 5 o'clock with the English Mails of the 11th June on board. She left Aden on the 24th ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mr Gray	Mr W Sanders
Mr Tedman	Mr Ramachund.

From Venice.

Dr Roberts	Mr Hornby
Mr Schmidt	Captain Stratton.

From Brindisi.

Mr Hardy	Mr Dennison
Mr Verner	Mr Wansford
Mr and Mrs Creswell	Mr Cooper
Mr and Mrs Hohburney	Captain Magrath
Mr Crowe	Mr Johnston.

From Suez.

Antonio Pereira	9 Natives (deck).

From Aden—18 Natives (deck).

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, 11th June.

The work of Parliament has not developed much news of very special interest to India. There have been a few questions respecting the Nizam of Hyderabad's six per cent railway guarantee, which is not surprising after the recent exposures before the Foreign Loans Committee, and the Government have also had the spur pressed in their flanks respecting compensation to Indian Officers. Upon the latter point Lord George Hamilton's reply confirms what I have already stated, namely, that the recommendations of the recent Select Committee will be acted upon. There is an under current of dissatisfaction because the India Finance Committee has not yet been appointed, and because there seems to be a disposition on the part of the Government to shelve the debate on the Baroda business to the last possible moment of the session, if not entirely. There is really no necessity for this course of procedure. The debate cannot be one jot more damaging than the past criticism of the Indian and the English Press, and I doubt whether if pressed to a division there would be so many as a hundred members who would vote against the Government. The week's discussions have not been without disaster to the Ministry. They have withstood far better than was expected the assaults of the opposition upon their budget proposals, and more particularly the attack of Mr. Gladstone on their scheme for reducing the national debt. The battle has been well fought over the comparative merits of sinking funds and terminable annuities, and Sir Stafford Northcote parried the renewed attacks this week of his *maitre d'armes* on the Sinking Fund Bill, quite as successfully as on the debate on the budget resolutions. I doubt, however, whether that Sinking Fund Bill will be allowed to operate without intermission. If even we grant the necessary conditions of prolonged peace and prosperity, Mr. Gladstone has declared his hostility to the bill so strongly that I see no prospect of its continuing its operation should he ever again return to office. The hope, therefore, of rubbing off two hundred millions of debt in 30 years (!) has not much solid foundation. But though the Government have come out well upon this important measure, they have run within a close shave of disaster on another of their leading bills. Your readers probably know that we have in this country two systems of savings banks—one known as the old Savings Bank, and the other is connected with the Post Office. To the depositors of the old Savings Banks the Government gives an interest of 3¼ per cent., and to the Post Office Savings Banks 2½ per cent. The latter are conducted at a slight profit to the country, I forget how much, but I believe it is about £8,000 a year. Upon the business in the old Savings Banks the country suffers gradually increasing loss. At this moment the indebtedness is some four or five millions. The Government have this year brought in a bill to apply the profits of the one system to make up the deficiencies of the other, and to mix up the two systems in one account. To this muddling of the two funds there has been a great outcry, and when the bill came on last Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed much vacillation and absolute ignorance of banking. Opponents to his scheme arose from his own side of the House, and when the [illegible] Conservatives refrained from voting that the Government majority was reduced from 60, the usual working figure, to some thirty odd votes. The Liberals were in a state of wild delight, and at once tabled an amendment which will re-open the whole subject, the new proposal being the very sensible one that the rate of interest shall be the same under both systems of banking, the idea probably being that it might be made 2¾ per cent. all round.

Mr. Dixon's Compulsory School Attendance and Universal School Boards Bill was again negatived, but by a smaller majority than last year. But I do not think that this circumstance should be taken as an indication of the rapid spread of Mr. Dixon's views outside the Liberal ranks. Within those ranks his proposals are undoubtedly gaining ground, and compulsory attendance is even finding supporters among the *Conservatives*, but the latter strongly object to any extension of school boards into country districts where they do not already exist. The influence of the parson and the squire is already jeopardised enough by the spread of newspapers and education without the assistance of such a secular piece of machinery as the school board. There were indications in the course of Wednesday's debate that some day this proposal of Mr. Dixon's will be taken up by the Liberals and be made a party question. The present Cabinet, however, contains some Ministers who are not opposed to compulsory education, and should Mr. Disraeli give way upon that subject, the Liberals may be robbed of a rallying cry.

The part taken by the leader of the Opposition in the important debates of the present week has not given very much satisfaction to the Liberal party. But what could Lord Hartington do in the presence of Mr. Gladstone? The latter comes in and out of the House with characteristic fitfulness, and though he may not quite interfere with Opposition plans and projects, his very weight and ability make him the leader of his party whenever he joins in a debate. This is rather hard lines on Lord Hartington, but after all it is nothing worse than the penalty of mediocrity.

It is expected that the Prince of Wales and Suite will leave England for India on the 8th or the 15th of October, more probably the 15th. He will board the Serapis at Brindisi, pass through the Canal and the Red Sea, and be joined by the East Indian Fleet at Aden. Such is the most definite information that can be obtained upon this subject to-day. As your readers will see, this proposal approximates very much with what I have already indicated. It would not, however, surprise me if these arrangements are altered, for preparations here are being made very slowly and with a good deal of uncertainty. The expectation still prevails in the best informed [illegible] the Prince will stay in that city and the neighbourhood a week or even longer, and that he will then go by sea to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta. But this second sea voyage is not a matter upon which any one can pledge themselves with any degree of reliability. In addition to the names I have already given of those who will accompany the Prince, I may now mention Lord A. Paget, and that highly favoured one of royalty, Canon Duckworth. The official *Globe*, I see, confirms a statement which I made in a previous letter, that the Admiralty Department will bear the expenditure of the Prince's journey out and the journey home, and it is generally expected that the Indian Government will defray the cost of His Royal Highness's stay in the dependency.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey proved themselves to be very tame lions of the season, and we have now got a greater than they in the Sultan of Zanzibar. In one respect he has experienced the treatment of most of our distinguished visitors; he has been sent to an hotel, the Alexandra. He comes among us with the object of seeing something of our institutions and our country, and I believe he also desires a revision of his commercial treaty arrangements. The latter were made in the days of his father, and speaking in all candour they were far more liberal than they ought to have been in the interest of Zanzibar. Another desire of the Sultan is that as nearly all his fleet was destroyed by the recent hurricane, the English Government shall give him a few of their disused war ships, so that he may the more easily cope with the slave trade. Many years ago Sir Bartle Frere was blamed in some quarters for helping the Sovereign of Zanzibar in this method, by giving him a few of the ships that had belonged to Sherard Osborne's China Fleet, but that incident is now regarded as so good a precedent that it is likely to be followed. The India officials here strongly urge the Government to accede to the Sultan's request. It will certainly be cheaper to help him in the way he desires than to send a fleet of our own. So far the Sultan has limited his experience of us to a visit to the Ascot races, the scene at which is said to have greatly astonished him.

Mr. Coplestone, the Bishop designate of Colombo, is a well known fellow and tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, and has a great reputation as a Latin scholar. He has [illegible] several elegant translations into Latin [illegible] of the writings of Tennyson, Browning, and other modern poets, and for some time past he has been devoting himself to the study of Hindi languages, with the object of coming out to Northern India as a missionary. It was only last Trinity Sunday that he was ordained a priest, and even now he is not of [illegible] for consecration to the episcopacy. He will be thirty on the 27th of December, and three days afterwards he will be made a bishop.

THE P. AND O. FLEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to thank your correspondent "Henry," who avows a preference of facts to arguments, for furnishing me with one fact which I cannot forbear using, and which I may assume he cannot object to, [illegible] in an appeal to another fact. Everyone that knows the Australia knows that she is a glorious ship, but the company have never built another like her, and if any one doubts the decadence of the P. and O. fleet let him, after seeing that ship, go on board the Kashgar which is one of the new fleet, and built several years after the Australia, and if he does not exclaim "O what a falling off is here!" I will forego my name and reputation of being

NAUTICUS.

July 1st.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While fully endorsing your correspondent "Henry's" praises anent the s. s. Australia, which vessel I've had the pleasure of seeing more than once, I would nevertheless point out that it is not fair on his part to put her forward, as is evidently his intention, as a fair sample of the P. and O. fleet, it being a well known fact that the Australia, Hindostan, and Deccan, are considered the vessels par excellence which compose that fleet, and that in finish and every thing else which goes towards making a fine ship, these vessels are in comparison to those lately purchased as different, to use a homely saying, "as chalk is to cheese."

If any one doubts this, I would suggest to those wishing to verify what I say, to visit the Australia and then the Kashgar, both of which are now lying in harbour, and the marked difference in the two vessels will, I am confident, be at once seen by the most uninitiated.

DIPS.

July 1.

KHANDALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to make one or two remarks on a somewhat illogical and misleading paragraph by your "own special" correspondent in his [illegible] of the 26th, ending tragically in coffins. He is of opinion that a week's stay at Khandalla would benefit the men (if a week's stay, why not a fortnight) lately arrived from Baroda where he is pleased to state that "the average temperature in the tents was 106° [illegible]" (what must the maximum have been)! Then prophet of ill he predicts the advent of "fever and sickness" if the men are kept at Khandalla in barracks which he thinks are not sufficiently rain-proof, and intimates that the authorities will have cause to repent themselves of the business. Well, repentance is a blessing—"a fair child of an unsightly mother"—but let us hope not necessary on this occasion. I have seen some barrack rooms in the rains and have seen none in better repair than they at Khandalla. In conclusion I would hazard [illegible] that instead of repentance the author[illegible] reason for rejoicing if, not alarmed, [illegible] of cholera, or the gloomy prediction[illegible] dent concerning "fevers and sick[illegible] he evidently knows nothing ab[illegible] experiments of keeping men [illegible] which I beg to remark are [illegible] usually represented.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTERS [illegible] A CONTEMPORARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From the evidence brought by the defendant in the late suit of S. L. Blanchard v. the *Times of India*, it appears that Mr. Manson has resigned his stewardship of the interest of Col. Lees in that paper in favour of another gentleman. If this is so, will you kindly allow me the assistance of your journal in pointing out to that gentleman, that as a good citizen it is his duty to protect Government and all Government institutions as far as he is able from abuse and insult, and that in allowing Mr. Geary to write and to publish offensive criticisms, which have for their sole object the contempt and ridicule of the judgment lately delivered in that suit, he is only assisting in lowering the status of the High Court, an institution which all justice-loving Englishmen have learnt to regard with respect and to look up to as the support of our residence in this country. Whatever Mr. Geary's opinion of [illegible] judgment in [illegible] may be, he would do well [illegible] that as far as he has covertly expressed [illegible] behind the protection of various [illegible] singularly in the minority with regard to his impressions, and I would add that for many years past Bombay has not received a judgment with more universal approval, than has been in this instance accorded to the finding of the learned Judge before whom the case was tried.

It is exceedingly distasteful, offensive, and nauseating to all right-minded Englishmen to have to witness any attempt to cast ridicule upon the dignity of our judicial institutions; Mr. Geary's repeated endeavours to do so cannot, therefore, fail to accelerate the decadence of his popularity—now already on the wane in consequence of the recent disclosures. In the interest of the respect which should exist for Europeans amongst the natives, I would ask the proprietors of the *Times of India* to put a stop to the publication of these silly and insolent letters which probably emanate from Mr. Geary's own office, and cannot at all events fail to disgust all who do not admire his proceedings. Mr. Geary has lost his case—that is his misfortune, but it is no reason for bringing himself before the public as an injured individual, since he has been clearly shown by the evidence adduced to have been all along the

AGGRESSOR.

Wadala, July 1.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

Henry Morland, Esq. Acting Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

Sir,—We beg to remind you that you have not yet sent us a reply to our letter of the 6th of May, nor have we seen from the extracts of the proceedings of the meetings of your Trustees since held, which have appeared in the local papers, that our letter has been submitted for consideration.

On the 30th April you sent us a copy of letters from Capt. Searle and Mr. W. G. Corke, reporting that upon enquiry they found that the water supplied to the shipping was good, that samples were taken from various vessels named, and from each water boat, and sent to be tested by the Government Analyser. You also state that your "Trustees concur with the Master Attendant in believing that the sickness in the harbour does not arise from any impurity in the water supplied, but from the pestilential air which comes from the night-soil tanks and discharge at Carnac Bunder."

We were not favoured with a copy of Dr. Wellington Gray's analysis of the samples taken by Mr. Corke, but we have seen a statement of the result in the local papers, and from such it would appear that the supply to the shipping was in a most unwholesome and dangerous state.

Capt. Searle and Mr. Corke [illegible] our complaint was utterly groundless [illegible] bound in justice to ourselves to request you [illegible] good enough to call upon them to withdraw [illegible] statements, or at all events to place on record [illegible] they were found to be incorrect. We also [illegible] your Trustees have changed their views [illegible] your letter of the 30th April last.

We find upon enquiry that water is [illegible] from the pipe near the [illegible] Carnac Bunder notwithstanding [illegible] to the Government Analyzer that such was [illegible] unfit to be used for drinking purposes, and we [illegible] protest against such a proceeding, and beg that immediate steps be taken to remedy the same.

Trusting that you will send us an early answer to this as well as to our letter of the 6th May last, we have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

EDWARD BATES & [illegible]

Bombay, 30th June 1875.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, [illegible] Murray, will sail to-day for Southampton [illegible] Suez Canal, with the English Mails [illegible] passengers:—

For Southampton.

Miss Rind	Lieut Col Kennedy
Mrs, Miss, and Master Matheson	Major Boddam
Mr J Hamilton	Mr W C Stewart
Mr H White	Mr Edwards
Mr William [illegible]	Mr and Mrs Tait
Mrs Campbell	Mr Alexander Stewart
Major Freeborn	Mr Jas Dence
	Mr and Mrs Spurr

For Brindisi.

Major General Percy Hill, CB	Mr W O Kelly
Mr J C Robertson	Mr Robert Harvey.

For Venice.

Hon G Bennet	Mr Charles B Wallis
Mr H C Dubbell	Mr J W Mair
Lieut Col Thorp	Major Gordon.
Mr and Mrs E Roberts	

For Suez.

Colonel Hanegan	Mr J E P Locke.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

Date.	Days.	Colaba. Ins. Cts.	Fort. Ins. Cts.
June 30th	Wednesday	0 03	0 13
July 1st	Thursday	0 60	0 60
		0 63	0 73
Previously Registered		24 46	20 89
Total fall up to date		25 09	[illegible]

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MEETING OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 1st JULY.

The Viceroy's Council met to-day. Mr. Hobhouse introduced a bill to amend the telegraph law, the object of the bill being to give the Government distinct power to make rules under the Act of 1854.

The Punjab Courts and Offices Amendment Bill was passed, Mr. Hobhouse also obtained leave to introduce the Straits Settlements Emigration Bill.

The other business transacted was unimportant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 1st JULY.

A grand dinner was given by the Grocers' Company yesterday at which Lord Derby was present. His Lordship, in addressing the company, said that the policy of England consisted in the maintenance of peace in Europe.

The Budget Returns for the quarter ending June 30, show a total revenue of £18,250,000.

Mr. Lowe's motion for a Select Committee to enquire into the claims of the North West Civilians was finally withdrawn.

TREATY FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF WESTERN KARENNE.

RANGOON, 1st JULY.

The following is the text of the agreement respecting Western Karenne:—

It is hereby agreed between the British and Burmese Governments that the State of Western Karenne shall remain separate and independent, and that no sovereignty or governing authority of any description shall be claimed or exercised over that State.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 1st JULY.

The s.s. Surat, with outward Indian mails, sailed from here for Bombay at 4 o'clock this morning.

The s.s. Lombardy, homeward bound from Bombay, arrived here at [illegible] P.M. on Monday last.

The tea ship Glenfinlas, which left Foochow on the 27th May, arrived here on the 29th June and proceeded upon her voyage the same evening.

LONDON, 30th JUNE.

The Liverpool Market to-day closed flat and prices drooping. Surats flat and prices drooping.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed very dull. Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

The sum of £5,49,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

3 per cent Consols for account 93⅞.

5 per cent French Rente 1872, 104.

The Market rate of discount, as compared with the [illegible], is ½ lower.

[illegible] from Bombay—Red Sea.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 1st JULY.

Steamer Hydaspes from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 1st July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy Wind W. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 40 cents.

CARWAR, 1st July, 5 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind W. 3 to 4. Ther. 86. Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 13 cents.

MANGALORE, 1st July, 4 25 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 85, min. 76, W. B. 80. Bar. 29 75. Fall of rain 22 cents.

TUTICORIN, 1st July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate W. Ther. 98. Bar. 29·74.

VENGORLA, 1st July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Th[illegible]

AT Ascot the Sultan of Zanzibar admired the English horses, but said that Arabs would ride them better than our jockeys.

THE following is from the London *Gazette* of the 11th June:—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the Half-Pay List of the Madras Staff Corps of the name of the undermentioned Officer:—Major Thomas Patrick Fraser Tytler. Dated 4th June, 1875.

THE following telegram from Vienna, June 10th is published in the *Daily News* of the next day:—Advices from Teheran announce that the Persian railway concession to the Russian General Falkenhagen has collapsed owing to his inability to form a company within four months. The Russian Government refused a guarantee.

WE learn from the *Cochin Argus* that some steps are to be taken towards the settlement of the Boundary question between Cochin and the neighbouring state of Travancore, as well as Malabar and Coimbatore, as disputes are in consequence constantly arising. It is necessary, therefore, that some definite settlement should be come to as early as possible.

THE *Giornale di Firenze*, an Ultramontane paper, confirms the report that the Russian Government has agreed to restore to the Catholic Bishops full authority in their dioceses, and free communication with Rome. There is also reason to believe that diplomatic relations will be speedily resumed between Russia and the Vatican. The *Giornale* exhorts Prussia to follow this example.

A BERLIN correspondent of an English paper states that the African explorer, Dr. Nachtigal, has received an invitation from the British Association to attend their annual meeting in August. Other arrangements are likewise in progress for securing to the British public the benefit of Dr. Nachtigal's own account of his travels. The [illegible] will attend the Geographical Conference in Paris, and is there to meet Sir Henry Rawlinson, with whom he will probably come to some definite arrangement respecting his visit to England.

THE London *Times* published a telegram from Melbourne on the 9th June which stated that [illegible] of the Figi Islands had died from [illegible] of Measles amongst them. This [illegible] believed to be exaggerated, but it [illegible] out to be true, the natural feeling of [illegible] such a calamity suggests the probability [illegible] the statement is incorrect. If true, [illegible] cent. of the total population will have [illegible] from a disorder which is commonly regarded with indifference, but which apparently [illegible] extremely virulent.

[illegible] Peculiar People have resolved to put to [illegible] the question whether medical aid is [illegible] necessity or whether prayer alone is sufficiently efficacious in all cases of sickness. With this purpose they have taken a house in Hackney, outside which they [illegible] a board bearing the following inscription:—"House of Faith, for the reception [illegible] sick as are considered hopeless [ly] in- [illegible] to be healed by the prayer of faith," [illegible] followed by the texts in full upon which [illegible] their peculiar practices.

THE work in the High Court, Madras, which has opened again after the vacation, is likely [illegible] heavily on the judges, who are just now [illegible] in number. Mr. Lewis Forbes has [illegible] appointed to act for Mr. Justice Kindersley [illegible] the vacancies caused by the departure [illegible] Justice Holloway and the Hon'ble Mr. [illegible] remain unfilled. As the Chief Justice [illegible] no share in the cases disposed of on the [illegible] Side, the work of that branch of the [illegible] be divided between the newly-appointed judge and Mr. Justice Kernan.

THE appointment held by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Burne, C. S. I., at the India Office, [illegible] included among those which, according [illegible] Royal Warrant, are ruled as qualifying for promotion to full colonel, but a notification has, [illegible] *Army and Navy Gazette* understands, been [illegible] the Horse Guards, informing Colonel [illegible] the intention to give him promotion in [illegible] ordinary course after five years' service in his [illegible] grade. The Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with the request of Lord Salisbury, took [illegible] to express his high opinion of Colonel [illegible] services, both as a soldier and an administrative official.

[illegible] Augustus Loftus will, it is stated, shortly [illegible] his diplomatic post at St. Petersburg on [illegible] months' leave of absence to come to [illegible]. Lord Augustus (the *Morning Post* says) [illegible] for several years absented himself from [illegible] diplomatic duties. On his journey to England [illegible] expected to make a short stay at Berlin, [illegible] importance is attached to his visit home [illegible] ground that he has been mainly instrumental in bringing about a better understanding between his own and the Russian Government with regard to their interests in Central Asia, and his presence in England may serve to improve that understanding.

IYASAWMY MOODELLY, who was formerly the Manager of the Currency Department of the Accountant General's Office, Madras, was, about eighteen months ago, indicted at the High Court on charges of criminal breach of trust and theft, and when the case came on for hearing, the prosecution broke down. Iyasawmy Moodelly has filed a civil suit against Mr. Lodwick, the Accountant General, to recover Rs. 50,000, being damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of a malicious prosecution instituted by the defendant. The case came on in the High Court, Madras, on Monday last for settlement of issues, but, as Messrs. Prichard and Barclay, who represented the defendant, were not prepared with their written statements, it was adjourned for a week.

JUDGMENT was given on June 9th by Sir R. J. Phillimore in the high Court of Admiralty in a case of salvage, which was instituted on behalf on Mr. Henry Wessentra Warner, who was in command of her Majesty's ship Dalhousie, belonging to the Bombay Marine, against Messrs. Hayreaves, Fergusson, and Jackson, of Liverpool, the owners of the late steamship Azalea, to obtain compensation for salvage services rendered to that vessel and her cargo when on the rocks off the Island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea. The services extended over a period of two months, and ended in cargo to the value of £22,000 and gear to the extent of £2,000 being saved, under circumstances of considerable hardship. The judge awarded a sum of £4,500 to the commander and crew of the Dalhousie.

THE *Levant Herald* of the 2nd June says:—"A telegram has just been received from the Sanitary Commission sent to the district of Mesopotamia stricken with the bubonic plague. The telegram was sent on the 23rd of May from Bagdad, whither it had been sent by special courier from Kut-el-Haurama, where the Commission then was, and states that this fearful malady has spread beyond the country of the Montefik Arabs, infecting an immense district, and destroying a large number of lives. In three localities mentioned in the despatch the numbers were 500, 800, and 1,000 respectively. Those who were struck down with the disease generally succumbed on the second or third day after the premonitary symptoms had set in. In some districts the epidemic was disappearing, but it was breaking out in others not yet visited by the Commission."

THE Syrian Patriarch of Antioch arrived in Cochin on Monday, June 21. He met with a public reception. When the Patriarch, accompanied by the Bishop of Jerusalem, and Mar Dionysius, the Syrian Metropolitan landed, he was led to an open carriage, and then the procession began to move, the clergy chanting a hymn. The *Cochin Argus* says:—"We learn that on Tuesday or Wednesday next (29th and 30th June) the Patriarch will leave direct for Trevandrum, where he will have an interview with His Highness the Maharaja with the view of putting a stop to the dissensions which now prevail among the Syrian community owing to the rival claims set up by the two Metropolitans, Mar Athanasius and Mar Dionysius. The Patriarch is said to be more than 70 years old, and it speaks a great deal for his earnestness in the cause of religion to have taken a trip to England and back to the Malabar Coast at such an advanced age."

THE principal item of French news is the death of M. de Remusat, who died in Paris on Sunday, June 6th, after a short illness, at the age of seventy-eight. The funeral took place on Tuesday following at the [illegible] cemetery, and was attended by a great number of distinguished persons. Several eulogistic speeches were pronounced over the grave. M. de Remusat received the last rites of the Roman Church, but only, it is stated, in deference to the urgent wish of relatives. M. Thiers and many others had to hurry back from the funeral to attend the marriage of Prince Amedee de Broglie with Mdlle. Marie Say, which was celebrated on the same day. The Duc de Broglie and the Prince both accompanied the body of M. de Remusat to the grave. The Comte de Paris would probably have been present at both ceremonies but for the sudden death of his infant son, who was seized with convulsions on Monday (7th June) while out driving with his parents and died in the carriage.

IT is announced on good authority in the *Manchester Guardian* that the proposition which has [illegible] at Oxford and Cambridge and by Mr. Lowe at the London University, that accepted and commended candidates for the Indian Civil Service should take a recognised English University degree before proceeding to India, is likely to fall through. The Government of India is strongly in favour of an institution being established at Poona, near Bombay, a station which even during the Indian summer is cool and healthy. If this scheme be carried out the young civilians will enter upon a two years' course at the Indian College immediately after they have passed their first examination in England. At the new college they will receive further instructions in law and other general subjects, and have the advantage of native professors and tutors in Indian languages—Hindostani, Persian, Sanscrit, Telugu, and Tamil. It is very likely that the plans proposed will be carried out, and that the experiment will be tried at least for a time. Dr. Buhler, one of the greatest Orientalists in Bombay Presidency, has been asked to take the presidentship of the new institution, and the name of Mr. Edwin Arnold is mentioned as one of the staff.

THE following notices have been entered on the books of the House of Commons of motions on the different subjects referred to, for discussion on the days named:—

Mr. Stacpoole,—To ask the Secretary of State for War, if he is going to bring forward the case of those Second Lieutenant Colonels who were placed on compulsory half-pay when their regiments returned from India, who are now on full pay, although not in command of a regiment, in order that on their retiring from the service they may receive their over-regulation money. [*Monday, 14th June.*]

Mr. Ryder,—Banda and Kirwee Booty,—Address for Copy of all communications between the India Office and the local Government of India not contained in the recently presented Papers relative to the Return ordered in 1873 and 1874, of all moveable property, or the proceeds thereof, which had come into the possession of the local authorities after the outbreak of hostilities in 1857, from enemies in Oude and Kirwee, and which had not been distributed to the troops. [*Tuesday, 15th June.*]

On going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Mark Stewart,—To call attention to the evidence given before the East India Finance Committee, 1871, with reference to the Opium traffic; and to move, That this House, is of opinion that the Imperial policy regulating the Opium traffic between India and China should be carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government with a view to the gradual withdrawal of the Government of India from the cultivation and manufacture of Opium. [*Friday, 25th June.*]

Sir George Campbell,—To ask the Secretary [illegible] general nature of the arrangements by which it is proposed to render the system of short service in the Army compatible with the conditions of service in India. [*Monday, 28th June.*]

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Tuesday night (June 8th) says:—

Rumours have been circulating to-day of a Republican movement at Madrid in consequence of the recent military events which proved that the Alphonsist troops could not succeed in gaining any advantage over the Carlists, while the latter have been issuing despatches claiming constant victories. These rumours, though they meet with some credit in the best-informed circles, have been in general received with incredulity. It is probable, however, that they are at least the forerunner of a movement which is in preparation. Certain indications have been detected here which satisfied those watching the course of affairs that the Alphonsist Government had certain apprehensions. Thus the Spanish ambassador, as mentioned this morning, warmly protested to the French Government against the Carlist *fetes*, and complained afresh of the tolerance the Carlists met with on the frontier. These protests and complaints were exactly coincident with the failure of the Cabrera mission. As long as the Spanish Government thought they could count on the effect of Cabrera's adhesion, they raised none of the questions which disturbed every mind last year; but as soon as they perceived that only an insignificant number of adhesions followed in his train their distrust with regard to the French frontier authorities seems to have revived. I cannot, of course, say how France has received these representations, but it may without presumption be supposed that they will not meet with the same attention as when they were supported by Germany, which at present appears to take but slight interest in the Alphonsist cause—first, because it has no longer the same reasons for attacking the Carlists; and, secondly, I believe, because Senor Canovas del Castillo does not possess the force necessary to pursue a policy agreeable to the German Government. A strong and practical Government like Germany is hardly likely to undertake the active protection of a weak Government, confronted by apparently insurmountable obstacles. I say "insurmountable" because a recent report by the Military Attache of a great foreign Power, who is a highly competent judge of such matters, and has personally examined the Carlist province, states that the Carlists now muster 45,000 good soldiers, without reckoning 40,000 or 50,000 men not up to the mark in point of quality, but who swell their numbers. The report also declares that in their present positions, and if they continue the war as now carried on, they cannot be beaten and must even be victorious in their encounters with the Alphonsists, while they would certainly be beaten in a regular engagement requiring artillery, horses, waggons, and an organized intendence, or if they were absolutely in want of money, which would place them at their enemy's mercy. It is not to be supposed they will venture into the plains or engage in a regular battle, and as to money, however unaccountable it may be, they seem unlikely soon to be without it.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION AND THE GAEKWAR.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

ON the 9th of June a meeting of the East India Association took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, for the purpose of hearing a paper from Mr. W. Tayler, late Commissioner at Patna, on the recent trial of the Gaekwar, "with special reference to the principle of publicity adopted therein." There was a large audience and the cheers and counter cheers plainly told that there were opposing partizans present. Lord Napier and Ettrick took the chair and with a few prefatory remarks introduced Mr. Tayler. Among those present were Prince Iskander Khan (nephew of Shere Ali), Lieut.-Colonel Johnson, Mr. H. Chintamon, Agent of the Gaekwar, R. T. Lattey, Esq., Solicitor to the Gaekwar, G. W. Forrest, Esq., General Mackenzie, General Ommaney, P. M. Tait, Esq., R. Bateson, Surgeon Major, Major General Jenkins, Dr. Burn, General Briggs, General Richardson, B. B. Colville, Esq., J. Whitewell, Esq. M.P., M. Campbell, Esq., A. P. Gasper, Esq., Rev. J. Hesse, Dr. Leitner, Lahore College, N. White, Esq., late Advocate-General, Bombay, Dr. Banaji, Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, late of the Bombay Government, Major Evans Bell and others.

Mr. Tayler commenced his address by claiming for Lord Northbrook that he was entitled to the highest praise from every good and intelligent European friend of India for introducing and promoting public trial in India, and that for the same reason the Governor General also deserved the gratitude of the princes and feudatories throughout India. Mr. Tayler said this is the only instance where a feudatory prince had had a public trial. He did not desire to discuss details, as to whether the Commission should have been mixed or not, or whether if the Gaekwar were deposed the sentence should stop at the Gaekwar or should extend to his natural heirs. We had here a most wholesome and creditable innovation. A prince had been tried by the same process and protected by the same checks that had been found useful in dealing with the most common offender. No intelligent man but must approve this as against the *ex-parte* system hitherto in use in dealing with political offenders. When a dispute arises between the Government and a native chief the enquiry is referred to the Political Department, and it becomes often a mere chance whether they will decide justly or unjustly. Many of the circumstances that surround the life of this Department render it totally unfitted to give decisions that shall command general approval. Without motive or check they are unconsciously drawn into favouring the Government they serve, and British *prestige* suffers throughout India. When questions of civil right or a criminal delinquency arise the Governor General should take the matter into consideration. If the Governor General deem it necessary that the enquiry should be secret, let him say so and submit his reasons to the Secretary of State; if not let him transfer the matter to the public tribunal, and then the young and unexperienced lieutenants, the blooming captains and full-blown colonels will be spared their inappropriate labours in the secret investigations. This change, enlightened as it is, is quite in keeping with the whole administration of Lord Northbrook. Mr. Tayler then referred to what he called the "howl" that had greeted the Proclamation and sentence of the Gaekwar. The second resolution, he said, removed the scandal by declaring the guilt of the Gaekwar to be clearly established, and on this the Government of India was bound to act. Some had cried out oh! give the accused the benefit of the doubt! These should bear in mind that this was not a jury trial but a commission of investigation who had to report to the Viceroy. We should not by this disagreement allow our minds to be diverted from the important reforms going on in India. Mr. Tayler eulogized the declaration of Lord Northbrook at the outset, that annexation would not follow the conviction of the Gaekwar. He was thankful that we no longer indulged the "earth hunger" of Lord Dalhousie. The principle of non-interference with hereditary descent denounced by Lord Canning was here reiterated and approved by Lord Northbrook. The Gaekwar's trial had done good service in its incidental exposure of the utter unsoundness of the system of native police and especially of the concocted nature of the alleged confessions of prisoners made while in their custody. Mr. Tayler here [illegible] in confirmation some striking [illegible] own experience as judge and [illegible] others during the last 20 years. [illegible] quoted an amusing case of the habit of espionage existing in Baroda under the nose of the Resident and as shown recently by Serjeant Ballantine. When copies of a number of important letters were shown to the uninitiated European he was startled and remonstrated as to how such documents had been obtained. Oh! never mind was the reply; we have got a safe fellow in their employ, and no doubt they have got a similarly useful rogue in our camp. Nothing like publicity of trial and procedure for stamping out all such vicious doings as these. The lecturer in conclusion claimed for the East India Association that they had for many years past advocated the present improved course, and they had the earnest hope that its success in the present instance would lead to its general and systematic adoption as a principle of Government.

The noble Chairman then invited the discussion of the paper, and introduced the Hon. Mr. Tucker, late senior member of Council of the Bombay Government, who commenced by stating that he had only left Baroda a year ago and he congratulated its people in having got rid of their terrible oppressor the Gaekwar. Mr. Tucker said he agreed in many points with the views of Mr. Tayler. Both the local and Supreme Governments of India have desired this reform, but have not seen their way to bringing it about, often from the absolute want of money to pay the cost. There are three classes of business. First, we have foreign office business. Some of the States are mere baronies, others are confederated states something like those that recently existed in Germany. Some mere feudalities still existed. Appeals came in for decision from all these; others were political cases purely; others again were differences between the two governments themselves, such as disputes as to which government were owners of land. In these and such like disputes independent arbitration would be a great gain, no doubt, but where, asked Mr. Tucker, are you to get your tribunal? Where are your judges? Where is your money to come from? India is too poor. A large expenditure would have to be made in India to secure ability carrying authority with its decisions, or a new court of appeal against their decision would be opened here. As an official he approved of the proposition, having suffered somewhat severely from the reading of written pleadings such as used to be in use in English courts of law. They were very elaborate, and much more tedious than *viva voce* statements. Mr. Tucker, however, scouted the belief that first principles of justice are at all set aside in the Bombay Presidency; but he should hail with delight the establishment of an independent tribunal to which all cases could be relegated where Government interests were concerned. Mr. Tucker then directed his attention to charges of mutual espionage in India which, however, did not from an untravelled British point of view appear to be at all successful. Mr. Tucker admitted that mistakes had been made, but they were, he thought, due more to forbearance than aggressiveness on the part of the authorities—to hesitation to push matters to extremes. (Ironical cheers). The deposition of the Gaekwar, he said in conclusion, was imperatively necessary. After the fearful disclosures of prisoners being murdered while in custody; of women being carried off and every sort of outrage being perpetrated, it was imperative that justice should be done, and that a million and half of people should no longer be oppressed by an abominable ruler with insolent impunity. He cordially agreed with the resolution of the Governor General and had no doubt of the ultimate improvement of Indian courts, and he was also very suspicious of the lower grades of Indian police. Sir R. Couch was fully aware of the state of things, but in the case of Mulharrao Sir R. Couch full concurred in what had been done by Lord Northbrook.

Mr. Lattey, who had frequently interrupted Mr. Tucker in his denunciations of the Gaekwar, rose to follow Mr. Tucker. He said he was taunted with being the engaged advocate of the Gaekwar, and he admitted that he was so employed. He expressed an opinion that it was only a sham trial we had been engaged upon—not before a proper tribunal but merely a commission. Alluding to the encomiums of the lecturer on the publicity of the trial of the Gaekwar, Mr. Lattey said this vaunted publicity was of no value if the Government did not act on other and equally well-accepted principles of the practice of justice in this country. The Commissioners, he contended, ought to have had the functions of judges, and had the power to have given the prisoner the benefit of any doubt, and he most certainly should not have argued before the court had he known the views of the Government. Mr. Lattey combatted and ridiculed the idea of improved courts in India being more costly.

Major Evans Bell maintained that Mr. Tucker was much nearer right in his views and description of the Government of India than Mr. Tayler. The Major thought the Governor of India was living in a weak atmosphere of good intentions and weak efforts to obtain popular support. He objected to carrying out by strong means a weak and vacillating policy. What was the use of a court whose verdict was in no way valid? The Gaekwar was first tried, practically found "not proven," then the extreme penalty of guilt passed upon him—a proceeding weak and discreditable to any Government. The Government have destroyed all the good effects of fair and open investigation by their subsequent acts in getting rid of the Gaekwar, not as a guilty but as a generally objectionable person. Let us have, he said, one thing or another. The Queen is Empress of India, let us then have if not a judicial finding, but a Royal fiat.

Mr. Jones, the watchmaker of the Strand who used to speak at the East India Company's meetings, then delivered a short speech which was heard with impatience.

Mr. White, late Advocate General of Bombay, then said it was admitted on all hands that there had been very great mistakes made in the trial of the Gaekwar. He discussed but was not satisfied with all Mr. Tayler's arguments, and reiterated those of Mr. Tucker as to the want of wealth in India to carry out reforms in the courts, judges, &c. This want of resources was the great drawback of India, and hence the severe overwork of the short-handed officials. He saw no harm in public trials in a large number of cases, and though mistakes have been made the result in this case was satisfactory. But such matters as treason and political cases must be judged of and dealt with by the Government for reasons which, if secret, they should put on record. People in such cases would often not come forward with evidence or would be open to dangerous influences. He blamed the Government of India for not having stated fully beforehand what they intended by the procedure, what was to be decided, and what not; they should have stated that they had issued a commission not begun a trial. Still Lord Northbrook deserved the thanks of the public. He agreed in the condemnation of the Asiatic police functionaries but the higher and European grades he thought were sound. Magistrates had constantly to exercise all their acumen as to whether a case of confession before them had not been of police concoction. The rule in Bombay was if a confession of a prisoner tendered by the police had not been made before a magistrate as well as the police to totally disregard it. This, he said, was just the difficulty in the Gaekwar's case, but they had the unanimous acceptation of the matter by three the English judges to guide them.

Dr. Banaji, a native of India, with much eloquence defended the native Commissioners and their judgment. He contended that their knowledge of the language and the "ins and outs," so to speak, of the native mind gave them advantages which should entitle their conclusions to respect. They were accused of being partial to, and being influenced by their own countrymen, but might not precisely the same argument be turned against the British Judges. But had not the native Commissioners everything to hope for in pleasing the Indian Government? Scindia was especially in that position.

A native of Bengal rose and said that commerce, railways, and industry were making gigantic, almost geometrical, progress under British rule in India; but that the complete confidence of people and princes in British faith was still indispensable. He maintained that this faith was shaken by the decision of the Indian Government not for its immediate but its remote consequences. He accused Mr. Tucker of telling two tales—one in his speech and the other in the minute on the blue book. He said if the native princes and people became discontented and mistrustful, they could unite a force of 350,000 men to injure the British power by rebellion.

Mr. Tayler in reply said that he was glad to find all persons whom he regarded as authorities substantially agreed with him, and in reply to Mr. Lattey said that the Gaekwar's trial had been in its conduct and results anything but a mockery, and the Gaekwar had only escaped by the "skin of his teeth." Wherever a feudatory prince was accused of any criminal act our Government ought never to be witness, judge, and everything else. The Asiatic peers and the intermediate proclamation which declares the Commissioners had nothing to do with the affair has caused all the outcry. Without this proclamation no charge of vacillation or weakness could have been sustained; if only Lord Northbrook's resolution had appeared nothing could have been said. In reply to the necessity for secrecy in political cases, he (Mr. Tayler) quoted the case of a Begum now living in London whose property, military uniforms and arms, had been seized by the Indian authorities, and satisfaction refused her by every court in India on the score of the matter being political. When the hypocritical plea had to be stated before the Privy Council here, my Lords laughed it to scorn instantly, and ordered the Begum to be paid at once for the valuable—but to her not very useful—breeches and guns and 10 per cent interest per annum allowed while kept out of her money. So much for the cuckoo cry of political necessity in so many cases. His firm conducted the case and handed over to the Begum her £160,000.

Lord Ettrick (Chairman) in conclusion said they were much indebted to Mr. Tayler for his valuable paper, and he thought himself they might get a superior court for high purposes from the highest courts of the country, whose decisions would command respect if final, and not subject to the vote or judgment of the Viceroy, otherwise it would never give satisfaction to the native princes in India. The customary thanks were then voted.

WONDERFUL FESTIVITIES AT BARODA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 30th JUNE.

THE Gymkhana of 1875 was opened or inaugurated—whichever you like—here last Monday with rather a novel kind of entertainment. This consisted in what is now universally known as "The Baroda Compound Steeple Chase," which came off at 5 P. M. This was a wonderful race got up on the spur of the moment by a few roysterers during a midnight ride. The course commenced from before Colonel Nuttall's compound into it and then right up the whole length of compounds to that of Dr. Boustead, thence into the "chucker" until the great centre road of the Cantonment was passed, when turning once again to the right, we scampered through the opposite line of compounds beginning with that of the 7th Fusiliers' mess, until that of Lieutenant Dobbs' was reached. We then left the 22nd N.I. Mess on the left, as that was doing "Grand Stand." It was specially selected to perform this important function on account of its proximity to the finish. Who that understands the supreme agony of a rider when, with his heart in his mouth and teeth hard set, he sees the dilated nostril of a rival's horse just at his side, will not thoroughly appreciate the exquisite taste of the officers of the gallant 22nd Regiment in thus having placed their pretty little porch at the disposal of the *mem-sahibs*? For what can give horse and man more encouragement at the time when their nerves are strung like fiddle strings than to know that bright eyes are beaming on him, that fair bosoms are heaving with the excitement of the hour, as each stride of the gallant steed brings his rider nearer to the goal, or what can better infuse courage into his flagging spirits, or new life into his almost pulseless veins, than the vista which opens itself before his mental gaze of future favours to be showered on him with lavish hand.

The colours of the riders were perhaps the most taking part of the whole business. To begin with: Mr. Robertson informed us by means of playcards on his coat (and it was a swell evening swallow-tails) that it was part of a suit from "Moses and Son, at £1 per suit. The bargain of the day!" But, then, why *did* he tie the tails up with blue string? Mr. Robertson's exquisite taste was further evidenced by the superbly adorned wide-awake hat brought up to time with a pen-wiper for rosette and quill pens *à la gibb-way*. Major Blunderbuss Gulsh should have been here. He might have gleaned some useful hints for clothing his mottled troopers of the Chivalry-of-the-East Regiment. On [illegible] back, to represent all [illegible] horse and rider, was pinned a well-executed drawing of a bag o'bones. From its mouth we saw protruding every sort of bone the anatomist can imagine, even from a death's head and cross-bones to an *os metacarpalis*. This sporting gentleman, too, cut us all out with a pair of tops that would have done credit to the trimmest life-guardsman that was ever evolved from Ouida's fertile brain. Mr. E. G. Reilly, of the Fusiliers, on "Dandy," a little Arab, aptly so named when the perfect form of his limbs, the well set-on head, and superbly finished pair of hocks are taken into consideration, also appeared quite the O. K. thing. Can you imagine the magical effect produced by a real patrol jacket wrong way on and shewing a gorgeous Cheltenham foot-ball jersey underneath? His head-dress, too, was a perfect little duck o'diamonds of smoking caps, and the tasteful finish off of a huge "Dandy" in capital letters on his back lent to the *tout-ensemble* a most *distingué* effect.

We must not, however, let our admiration of these two conspicuous figures carry us so entirely away as to cause us to forget to mention the rider of the gallant steed Rufus, of Nuggur fame. Oh, if only his dear friends of Nuggur could have seen their *ci-devant* pet, their darling captain of the Barber Horse Brigade in the old jolly days, (awfully jolly!) when he played Aunt Sally and smashed bottles with the wild Irishman, fought for gooseberry tart shoulder to shoulder with the man of Dandelk, was cheated out of many dishes of delightful peas, pellet-bowed his dear, very dear neighbour's beautiful cat, "the Buxe-buxe," and committed hundreds of other similar atrocities which have ere this, no doubt, been forgiven *in toto*, though of course we can all fully appreciate the exquisite tact and taste which always seem to be the natural concomitants of chivalrous honour, that render it so incumbent on Cantonment Magistrates to follow closely and fearlessly in the *queue* of judges. Surely, I say, if they could only have seen him their breasts would have glowed with renewed affection and, in the language of the Psalmist, their bowels would have yearned towards him. There he was in a black beaver hat fit in shape to have ranked with the best Bond Streeters, with a ticket in rear showing that "the maker's name was inside" and proclaiming it "a bargain at 3/6." On the front was depicted a touching representation of "what we must *all* come to," though, indeed, it was a gallows, but still *n'importe!* Not to loose his really fashionable Lincoln and Bennett it was attached firmly to his head by a couple of resplendent blue bonnet strings, tied neatly in a bow underneath his well cut chin. To complete matters, he sported a splendid white waistcoat, a fashionable shooting coat, and a really marvellous triumph in the neck-tie line, a bright gamboge silk cravat, that once indeed had been characterised at a certain badminton party as "loud, very loud." On his back was a remarkably life-like portrait of William Rufus without his helmet, and underneath in large letters that monarch's familiar nick-name of "Bricktops."

Of the two other competitors Mr. Reilly on Captain Coles' horse "Mute," own brother in turf parlance to the Fusilier, and a distinguished officer of the renowned 26th N. I. now at Surat, seemed quite equal to the occasion. This gentleman's boots would have done credit to Thierry and Co., the justly famed Parisian boot-making firm. Can you picture to yourself the gorgeous effect produced by a pair of sambre skin boots cut *à la* life-guardsman? If so, then, indeed, Sir, you will have a slight idea of the wonderful sight of this truly magnificently attired equestrian. The [illegible] of Nuggur fame, where, indeed, he may be equally and possibly even more regretted than the rider of Rufus. I have no doubt that many of their mutual friends, especially the ladies, will feel "struck of a heap" when they see that dear name. His wonderful horse Director, too, they may possibly remember. By an effort of memory they may also call to mind how this charming quad used like the ancient war horse to scent the battle from afar, and rend the clear morning air with the oft-repeated musical neigh.

Having now described to you each rider as it were in piece-meal, it but remains to tell the story of the mighty struggle—

"Yes, Flodden Field may be forgot,
"And Crecy be an unknown spot,
"And Blenheim's name be new;
"But still in story and in song,
"For many an age remembered long,
"Shall live the thoughts of B'roda Hunt
"And Compound Steeple-Chase."

Mr. Kirk, the Adjutant of the 22nd N. I., having kindly consented to start us, after a preliminary jump, we drew up opposite the first fence. It was some time before we could however be got off, owing to Director "scenting the battle." When, at last, his rider persuaded him to be moderately quiet and line with the rest, to a very good word from Lieutenant Kirk we started. "They are off" resounded on all sides. Well it was literally true of one, the rider of Mute, for this quad fell at the first fence, giving Mr. Reilly no end of a purl. The other four horses went over beautifully into Colonel Nuttall's compound. Rufus took the lead, but when Lieutenant Kirk's compound was reached Bag o'Bones was level with him. As there was rather a nasty turn out of Captain Morse's compound and into Captain Du Jardin's, owing to the go-downs of the latter being in the way, it was considered to be a point of primary importance to reach that first. Through the Church compound Bag o'Bones had the best of it, but Rufus by an effort got to the desired fence first. Over he went, but Bag o'Bones was splendidly ridden, and though Rufus was first over still Bag o'Bones took the inside of him and was first into Captain Du Jardin's. From this point they raced side by side till on entering Dr. Boustead's compound just as Bag o'Bones was drawing well ahead he fell, and though skilfully picked up by his rider still from that moment he could not, do what he would, regain his place. Rufus went on like blazes, and though going bang at a tree which nearly unhorsed his rider (indeed it seemed to his excited fancy to be one of the newly discovered carnivorous species) still he took the last fence and ditch splendidly into the chucker and followed the line of metal till level with the Fusiliers' Mess compound. Bag o'Bones came on most pluckily; but, alas! it was no good, his unfortunate fall having placed him at too great a disadvantage. In Captain Morse's compound the Fusilier seemed to carry away a whole vinery on his head. Director also amused the assembled multitudes by his vagaries. When in due course of time he arrived at the fence out of Captain Morse's compound he evinced a decided preference for the godown. His rider did not appear to think with him. At last, after a "complicity" of fearful language, this wonderful horse was, I may say, almost forced over the fence. It reminded one forcibly of the story of Guy Heavistone, how when his "matchless steed looked, only looked at an eight foot wall" the fiery blood of a long line of Norman ancestors coursed in hot currents through his master's veins, and throwing the noble animal on his haunches—well Guy dismounted and threw him over, but I don't know that Director's rider quite did so. At any rate, he got over. In Dr. Boustead's compound, however, just as Director was well in his stride towards the fence and ditch one's ears were startled by the expression "oh! d—n this saddle!" I don't know about the saddle quite deserving this cutting remark. But *what* was it? Lo! the stirrup-leather had inconticently left its hold-fast, an old trick of which it has never been cured. Chota B. however, kept his seat in some way. After the compound of the house occupied by the officers R. A. had been passed the race was virtually over. Rufus came over the last fence out of Lieut. Dobbs' compound followed by Bag o' Bones a length in rear. Then racing hotly across the bazaar road came Dandy and Director, but the latter had the pace and came in a bad third some twenty lengths behind Bag o'Bones.

The following is the official account of the race:—

BARODA COMPOUND STEEPLE CHASE.—Entrance Rs. 10, G. R., C. W for all horses.

Lieut. Beaufort	b a h	Rufus	Owner	1
" Robertson	b aust g	Bag o'Bones	do.	2
Surgeon Stock	b c b h	Director	do.	3
Lieut. E. G. Reilly	b a h	Dandy	do.	4
Capt. Coles	b a h	Mute	Lieut. Reilly	0

Lottery—Bag O'Bones, Rs. 40; Dandy, Rs. 40; Rufus, Rs. 35; Director, Rs. 10. Mute being an *arriere pensee* was not in the lottery. After the race was over the company adjourned to the bungalow of the officers R. A. who had the honour of entertaining their friends at a tilting tournament. The two most conspicuous performers in this were Lieut. E. G. Reilly, of the Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Robertson, the now world-renowned commandant of the Royal Artillery in Baroda. Their execution was beyond all criticism, both at tilting at the ring and at tent-pegging. The sowars of the 1st Lancers also displayed some superb horsemanship but still not by any means equal to that of the above named officers. After this came an entertainment which seemed rather like taking a leaf out of Gulsh's book. Mr. Beaufort's sweet little panther "Boodleloo" held a miniature contest with the white rats belonging to the same gentleman. As the white rats were, however, defended by iron wries "Boodleloo" came off but second best.

My only apology for taking up so much of your valuable space is the world wide interest that I know attaches itself to everything connected with the sweet little nation of Baroda.

BOMBAY.

THE total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 26th ult. was 32 inches and 36 cents at the Hill and 32 inches 54 cents in the Valley.

MR. W. WEBB, barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Senior Magistrate of Police and Revenue Judge of Bombay during the absence of Mr. C. P. Cooper on privilege leave, or until further orders.

DRUNKENNESS.—James Shea, a European, was yesterday sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee, on having been found guilty of being drunk and incapable.

NOTICE.—As the outgoing [illegible] steamer will be de[illegible] for a short while to-day, late letters prepaid by the usual fee and postage will be received at the Wellington pier post office up to 6 P.M.—C. A. STUART, Post Master.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Rama Babajee pleaded guilty yesterday morning, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, to having fraudulently applied in breach of trust, a silver waist chain, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE appointment by the Coroner of Bombay, under the provisions of section 38 of Act IV. of 1871, of Mr. Allan Frederic Turner as Deputy Coroner of Bombay has been approved by the Hon. the Governor in Council.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—Peter Brown and John Bartram, seamen of the B. S. Ottercaps, were yesterday sent to jail for a fortnight, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the instance of Captain Grezier, they having pleaded guilty to the above offence.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 26th June, was 52 feet 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet 3 tenths. Total rainfall 28 inches and 19 cents.

D[illegible] CONDUCT.—Two Parsee servants yesterday were each fined eight annas, and bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 each, to be of good behaviour for six months, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, they having pleaded guilty to the above charge before him.

STEALING A DHOTEE.—Govind Munnea was found guilty before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, of having stolen a dhotee, the property of Appa Baboo, and was sentenced to the mitigated punishment of five weeks' imprisonment.

GAMING.—Pascol Bastian and seven others were yesterday convicted at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having been found gaming in a public place, and were fined Rs. 3 each, with the exception of the first prisoner who was fined Rs. 5.

ASSAULT.—Ackoo Ludha was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and charged with having assaulted Kullea Maljee. The charge having been proved, his Worship cautioned the prisoner, and bound him over in the sum of Rs. 300 to keep the peace for six months.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan bricklayer who was employed in repairing the Native General Library building, accidentally fell from a height of nearly 50 feet yesterday, and was picked up senseless. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he is progressing favourably.

TORTURE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr Nana Morojee sentenced Dajee Ramjee, a cart-driver, to pay a fine of Rs. 10, for having wantonly tortured his bullocks.—At the Fort Police Court three cart-drivers were each fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for the same offence.

ANOTHER NEW BARRISTER.—Before the full Court which sat last week on the Original Side of the High Court, Mr. Alweyne Turner was sworn as a member of the Bombay Bar. There is already on the list of advocates another gentleman of the same name, Mr. Charles Agnew Turner.

STEALING COOKING UTENSILS.—Mahomed Bhimea who was particularized in the charge sheet as a noted character, was yesterday charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having stolen a copper cooking utensil, the property of Shaik Ally Mohideen, and was, on conviction, sentenced to undergo five months' hard labour.

A SUMMONS GRANTED.—A summons was granted by the presiding Magistrate at the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, returnable this morning, against Mr. Edwin Harris, and was issued on the application of Rustomjee Nowrojee, an Inspector of the Water Department, who charged Mr. Harris with having assaulted him while engaged in the execution of his duties.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 29th June, was 366, being the same number as in the preceding week, 106 more than the total of the week ending 30th June 1874, and 83 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 241 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

S[illegible] OF SILVER.—[illegible] on the morning of the 21st June 1875 was Rs. 26,95,002, no silver was received during the week; no new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 26,95,002. There is in addition 2,567 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

BRAHMIN BARBERS.—"V. G. A." has written a letter to our Bombay contemporary, the *Bombay Gazette*, requesting to know what sect of Brahmins in Poona have commenced shaving their caste fellows. We now state for the information of "V. G. A." that the Brahmin sects who have commenced to shave their caste people in the city of Poona, are *Chitpawans* and *Deshust*. These sects shave all the Brahmins.—*Poona Observer.*

THE total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary during the quarter ending on the 30th June 1875 amounted to 790, of which 260 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 117 Hindoos, 31 Mussulmans, 49 Parsees, and 63 Native Christians. Adult males 118, Females 55, and children 87. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhœa, bronchitis, measles and rheumatism.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT.—An adjourned Court of Petty Sessions, consisting of C. P. Cooper, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, Lieutenant Brebner, the Shipping Master; and Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, sat yesterday in the Senior Magistrate's Court, Fort Police Court, to hear the case of "opium selling without a license," which was held over from the last court. The prisoner applied for leave to summon certain witnesses in his defence, and the further hearing of the case was postponed until this morning, to allow him to do so.

A FALSE CLAIM.—Chintoba Purshotum laid an information before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday morning, charging Natha Ooka with having made a false claim on him, and with having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding. He said that he had given promissory notes to the accused for the sum of Rs 3,000 for which he was to have received Rs. 1,400 in notes and the same amount (Rs 1,400) in cash, the Rs 1,400 in notes had been paid to him by the accused, but not the Rs 1,400 in cash, notwithstanding which the accused had entered a suit against the plaintiff, claiming the entire amount. His Worship granted a summons.

A COWARDLY ATTACK.—On last Tuesday night, three Madrassees went to a Marwarree in Dhobie Talao to demand some articles which had been pawned to him. The principal and interest, it would appear, was tendered, but the mortgagee persistently refused to deliver the article and desired them to call on the following day, which they refused to do, and demanded a surrender of the article forthwith; whereupon it seems the Marwarree called for assistance to eject them, and immediately upwards of half a dozen Parsees armed with sticks who were on the spot, came up and ordered them to leave, and upon their refusing to accede to the threats of the interlopers, one of the three was severely beaten on his right hand, so that his thumb is dislocated. The other two ran way.

EXTORTION COMMITTED ON FEMALE RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—This is a matter of fact, and frequent complaints have been made by numerous native passengers travelling by rail, from Bangalore, of the gross injustice played on poor women, either of the Brahmin or Hindu caste by some of the Railway porters. For instance, if a woman is a passenger from Bangalore to any place on the line, she generally has a few of her female relatives with her, and combined they usually carry a quantity of bundles, containing cloths, cooking utensils, fruits, &c., &c., as presents for their relations: the weight altogether of which no doubt not much exceeding the amount allowed each third class passenger, free of charge. These parties are allowed to take their seats in the carriage unmolested, and in fact are not spoken to at all till the first bell rings, when a porter first approaches and raises an objection to the number of articles stowed away in the carriage. A second and third then come to the scene of action, and protest most solemnly that the parties must quit the carriage at once and have their luggage weighed, unless some present is made them, at the same time threatening to open the door. The second bell then rings and the poor women in mortal dread, not wishing to be any further molested, hand out four or six annas to their tormentors, who not only act as cowards taking advantage of woman's weakness, but rob their employers in this underhand practice. Mr. Johnson, the station master, we are sure, cannot be aware of such doings, as he has too many things to attend too, but nevertheless they are of every day occurrence.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 1st JULY.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

THE following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

THEFT AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Ramdas Samuldas, a mehta in the employ of the firm of Hurgovindas Cooberdas, was charged with theft of two share certificates, Nos. 961 and 1,122, of the Mazagon Land Company, and three share certificates Nos. 4,085, 3,544, and 1,892, of the Port Canning Land Company, the property of the firm of Hurgovindas Cooberdas. He was also charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of each of the abovementioned shares. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee appeared for the defence.

Mr. Purcell briefly stated the facts of the case. The firm of Hurgovindas Cooberdas consisted of two persons, namely Hurgovindas Cooberdas and Hurridas Nathoobhoy, who carried on a general business in embroidered work and also in shares. Their books were kept by the prisoner, who was employed as their mehta. In February last, they discovered the loss of two shares of the Mazagon Company from the firm's place of business. One of these shares had been transferred in the prisoner's name according to a usual practice among native firms. The other stood in the name of Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, who had given the firm a blank transfer for it. The shares had been kept in a cash box which was placed in a drawer of a [illegible] board; and both of them were kept locked, the keys remaining always with Hurgovindas. Besides the partners, the prisoner only had access to the box. Some days after the loss, the shares were found in the possession of one Ramdas Jewraz. He was placed at the bar of the Police Court with the prisoner; but there being no sufficient evidence against him, he was discharged. But it appeared that there was a duplicate blank transfer from Sorabjee Nowrojee, and the prisoner had abstracted the share certificate and one transfer only. The prosecutor also found that three Port Canning shares, one of which had been transferred into the name of the prisoner, and who had signed a blank transfer in respect of it, were also stolen as well as the blank transfer. Two of these shares were found with another person, but no trace could be obtained of the third share. There was also a diamond ring which prisoner was charged with stealing; but the learned counsel would say nothing about it as the Clerk of the Crown had framed no count in the indictment in respect of the ring.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Hurgovindas Cooberdas said—I am a partner in the firm of Hurgovindas Cooberdas and Co., and am the prosecutor in this case. The other partner is named Hurridas Nathoobhoy. I keep a shop for the sale of embroidered work and other things, deal in shares, and occasionally act as a broker. I lost two shares of the Mazagon Land Company in the month of February last from the shop. One of the shares No. 961, stood in the name of the prisoner, although I had paid for it and it was wholly my property. The share certificate was kept in a box which was placed in a drawer. I saw it there about five months ago. The other Mazagon Land share, No. 1,122, was also purchased by me with my own money, and the share certificate was kept in the same box. After missing the certificate, I saw it again in the Police Court. I saw it at the house of Ramdas Jewraz, against whom a warrant was issued. I have not again seen the share certificate of the other share. I had got blank transfers for the two shares along with the share certificates; and I made them over to Gungadas Runsord, Mr. Keesowjee Naik's mehta, for the purpose of making a transfer. My partner and myself had access to the box in which the shares were kept. The prisoner was occasionally directed to open the box whilst I was sitting in the shop. I had also in the same box the share certificates of three Port Canning land shares, which were also lost. There were in the box in all thirty share certificates of the Port Canning Company, out of which three were missing. I saw the share certificate of one of those three shares in the Police Court. I gave no authority to prisoner or any other person to sell any of those share certificates. Soon after I discovered the loss, the prisoner absconded. I made complaints to the police on finding out my loss on the 22nd February. Prisoner was arrested on the 15th March. The Mazagon shares were my own property and were purchased with my own money. The Port Canning shares had been mortgaged with me.

Other witnesses were also examined for the prosecution at considerable length.

The main points of the case for the defence was that the real culprit was not the prisoner, but that it was Hurridas, the prosecutor's partner. Some witnesses were called for the defence, after which Mr. Purcell briefly replied upon the evidence.

The jury after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of the charges of theft.

Mr. Purcell applied that the share certificates in the case be returned to the prosecution. His Lordship said that, according to the usual practice, he would refer the matter to the committing magistrate.

There is another similar case pending against the prisoner, and his Lordship therefore reserved sentence.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 11.)

THE business of the House of Lords has been of a formal and unimportant nature.

In the Commons, Mr. Torrens has moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into all cases of dismissal or removal of officers from the Army without a court-martial. The issue of the motion was a count-out. In the matter of native candidates for the Indian Civil Service, Lord G. Hamilton has stated that, pending the special inquiry appointed by the Viceroy of India into the subject, it would not be expedient to appoint a select committee here to go into the matter. With regard to claims against the Nizam of Hyderabad Lord G. Hamilton stated that Her Majesty's Government could not interfere to enforce payment of the same. As regards the Report of the East India Officers Compensation Committee, Lord G. Hamilton has stated that the Report is at present under the consideration [illegible] assenting generally to the recommendations contained in the Report, will shortly be produced.

Prince Charles, the youngest son of the Comte de Paris, has died suddenly in Paris.

Military operations still continue between the Carlists and Alfonsists. There is a rumour of a marriage between the King of Spain and a Catholic Princess allied with the Imperial family of Germany.

A terrible epidemic has broken out in Fiji, by which nearly one-third of the native population has been destroyed.

By the burning of a Roman Catholic Chapel in Massachusetts, a great number of lives have been lost.

The Queen is still in Scotland; but next week it is expected that Her Majesty will return to Osborne.

During the past week the Prince of Wales has presided at the annual banquet of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, and with the princess, has visited Oxford and Ascot races.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has arrived in England, and has expressed himself much pleased with his reception and what he has seen.

It is stated that a French naval station is about to be established at Tonking, near Hong Kong.

Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of the peerage on Cospatrick Alexander, with the title of the Earl of Home; upon the Earl of Dalhousie, Peer of Scotland as Lord Ramsay, of Glenmark; and also upon Viscount Grey de Wilton, as Lord Grey de Radcliffe.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the recent half-yearly general meeting of the P. and O Company, in consequence of the directors being unable to declare dividend.

The Ascot Gold Cup has been won by Mr. Merry's Doncaster, Aventuriere second, and Nougat third.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—E. Welby Pugin; the Rev. W. H. Lauphier, Lieut. Mad. Ret.; Thomas Webster, Q. C.; the Hon. Constance E. Pitt; Mr. Walker, A.R.A.; M. de Remusat; C. J. C. Brook, late P. and O. Co.; Major F. C. Corbyn; Capt. J. A. Macdonald, R.N.; Major-Gen E A. Parker, R. M.; W. Quin, late Hong Kong Police.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sore Throats, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis.—These medicaments boldly face the evils they profess to remedy. Local relief and general purification progress together; disease is cured, while the whole system is cleansed. Holloway's ointment rubbed on the throat and chest exercises the most beneficial influence over sore throats, diphtheria, and cough, whether resulting from catarrh, asthma, or bronchitis. This Ointment acts miraculously in arresting the extension of sores, healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and completely stopping all destructive inflammation, irrespective of its exciting cause, character, situation, duration, or severity. Holloway's Ointment, aided by his Pills, presents the speediest and most marked relief to these irritating itchings and painful swellings of the skins occasioned by mercury or latent syphilitic virus.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

To the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

SIR,—I have seen an abundant expenditure of [illegible] upon the subject of the proposed Royal visit to India, but nothing that has yet been written, if plain truth must be told, seems to hit the case. The resolution to present his future subjects to the First Gentleman of England and to the Emperor of India in prospect is bold—perhaps, as matters now stand, a little too bold. With tact and discretion, the visit may bear good fruit; on the other hand, rashness or disarrangement might engender results which need not be described.

The untoward event that has lately taken place at Baroda is considered, with reference to the Prince's visit, a mere misfortune. Think what we may of it, there is no doubt that the treatment of the Gaekwar has strongly stirred the native mind. The public slur cast upon the illustrious native members of the Commission has intensified the feeling which the Royal proclamation of November 1, 1858, had gone so far to allay. It has taught the Eastern world that, despite all our most solemn professions, there is one measure of justice for the peers and the people of England, another for the rajahs and the ryots of India. The charges laid at the Gaekwar's door, assuming them all in all, are mildness itself compared with the infamies certified in our territories by the Madras Torture Reports (Lords' Return, No. 319 of 1855)—infamies practised continually, under the very eyes of our officials, without any kind of hindrance or redress to those who complained of them. If Governments are to be dealt with criminally after this fashion, and if rulers are to be dethroned on charges of this nature, we should in justice be the first to suffer. There has been no greater offender—of course I allude to our local governments—none whose existence ought to have terminated more abruptly, than English colonial rule in India. The specious pretext of acting in behalf and for the benefit of the natives is too shallow to deceive the most gullible.

Lord Canning, in his letter of June 17, 1858, boldly told the happily defunct Court of Directors that there was not a man in Oude who did not prefer to the civilized English sway that of the king whom we had deposed for the good of his subjects. The same is assuredly the case at Baroda, and the reason why will be shown by comparing any two villages—one under British, the other under Hindoo régime. To explain the cause of this reproach would lead me too far from my subject; suffice it to say that while harsh and unelastic system of taxation leaves the ryot nothing but his life and liberty, the alternate liberality and "squeezings" of the rajah suit the temper and character of the ruled.

I may scandalize you by asserting that every native State which we have annexed during the last fifty years would, if a Napoleonic plebiscite had given means of utterance to the general tongue, have almost unanimously preferred to govern itself. And this, indeed, is only natural. The people of England have many complaints against their two rival systems of government—the mean and turbulent Radicals miscalled Liberals; and the mild timid policy with which our high-bred Conservative gentlemen have thought proper to afflict us. The farmers and tenants of Scotland and Ireland hold not a few serious grievances against their landlords. But would the loudest of us complainants look upon annexation, by France we will say, as a means of redress—as a panacea for our evils? When we teach ourselves to believe that the Norman occupation of England was popular with the so-called Anglo-Saxons, then we may hold with vice-regal proclamations, and despite the cry of common sense, that the sway of the alien will be loved in India. And in future cases of deposition let me deprecate the procedure which has ruled in that of Baroda. We should act either as Englishmen or as Indians, not as Anglo-Indians. The Englishman would appoint a commission, and pay due deference to its united wisdom. The Hindoo would say, "You do not suit me, Rajah Ram; descend from that seat, and let Rajah Pal take your place." The former would be intelligible, though somewhat foreign, to the native mind; the latter would be perfectly familiar. But the mixture of the two exaggerates the evils of both.

The selection of persons to form a suite for his Royal Highness offers peculiar difficulties. It is reported that the Prince will be attended by the Duke of Sutherland and by some of the highest names in England. This is as it should be, and the more of them the better. Happy, also, is the choice of General Probyn, an Indian officer well acquainted with the country, and, better still, a noted sportsman, whose name carries with it great weight; of such men, again, the more like this equerry the better—best, indeed, if numerous enough to form a substantial body guard. But I strongly object to any high officials who have served in India accompanying the Prince as "cicerone." "Noscitur a sociis" is as true in the East as it is in the West, and it would be a miserable thing if the natives of India were led to believe that in their coming Sovereign they will find the disciple of this or that official, and that the future of India and of England's policy in relation to India will depend upon his teaching.

I might instance an able statesman who is reported to be one of the suite. Would any one advise the Royal visit to revive the painful memories of the past and necessary severity with which he stamped out the Sepoy rebellion? In the case, again, of another most agreeable addition to the Royal party, his presence would only rake up unpleasant recollections of a different kind. I need not dwell [illegible] further than to say that, take the [illegible] list of those whose eminence as Indian officials would recommend them as guides, and you will hardly find one to whom some similar objection does not apply. And believe me, however highly their policy and proceedings may have been approved of by the Home Government, a revival of the sad past in the sensitive native mind, and a certain share of unpopularity, would be the inevitable result of their presence. But the difficulty of finding an escort is easily settled. Let his Royal Highness be accompanied, *ex officio*, by the governors of provinces and by the commissioners and high officials of districts, from the time of his entering to that of his leaving their limits. This temporary accompaniment would remove all political significance. It is strictly in accordance with the usual etiquette of Royal progresses throughout the East, and it would no more identify the Prince with the antecedents and the views of his escort than with the opinions of the naval officer whose ship carries him to India.

Again, many of your colleagues of the press appear to be of opinion that the Viceroy of India, as representing her Majesty, should take precedence of his Royal Highness, and that the reverse would weaken the Viceregal position. I cannot agree with them. The Duke of Edinburgh may be quoted as a precedent; but between the eldest son and heir to the Empire, and a cadet who can never expect the throne, there is a distance, a difference of degree, even greater in native than in European eyes. Socially, the prestige of his Royal Highness would be greatly lowered by such precedence. The native mind is untaught to see the future monarch appear second to the mere governor of a colony, however high and distinguished be the post. Politically, there can be no question of precedence, because the Prince would not enter into matters of policy.

Your contemporaries have not yet determined whether his Royal Highness should travel in state or otherwise; and yet it is reported that the expenditure must not exceed £5,000 per diem. If the Prince go in state, he must go in great state. He must be surrounded with imperial splendour; he must be generally liberal of largesse, and particularly he must never receive a present without making a more than ample return. Some writers have incurred ridicule by naming enormous sums, but I do not [illegible] upon the figures as exaggerated. Furthermore the greatest vigilance would be required during a Royal progress of this nature to prevent a certain degree of violence—the pressing of carts and coolies, and the forced purveyance of provisions which throughout the East are the normal accompaniments of such events. The latter appears to [illegible] strong objection to travelling in state because it is almost impossible to avoid it. But why should not the Prince conform to the old Delhi etiquette, the custom not only of the former Sovereigns of India when on their hunting excursions, but also that of the [illegible] East? This aspect of the case will solve all difficulties, and specially it will suit the genial habits of the Prince and relieve him from the fatiguing ceremonies of a Royal progress. All appear before his Royal Highness with the respect due to their future Emperor; in other matters everything assumes the simplicity of camp life—the "urdu" so familar to Oriental students. The only presents admissible on these occasions are offerings of fruit and game, and the only return gifts which custom demands are a few Rs. by way of bakhsish to the servants. No formal durbars or levées are necessary; the native rulers and chiefs who live near the line of route are expected to attend with the smallest amount of following, and they are received in camp fashion. As his Royal Highness does not travel in state, they [illegible] pay their respects formally; but, of course, they would show all the personal deference demanded were he to appear crown on head, sceptre in hand, and seated upon the throne to which he is heir.

I believe that this proceeding will solve the enigma, and there remains only the pleasant duty of a loyal and trusty subject to bid his Royal Highness God-speed.

June 8. VIATOR.

THE KING IN ENGLAND.

(*The Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE article in the *Contemporary Review* which the whole world attributes to Mr. Gladstone, chiefly on account of the singular paragraph neither admitting nor denying the authorship which was inserted in the newspapers at his request, contains several just and striking remarks on the change which has taken place in the character of English kingship during the last quarter of a century; but the fact which the writer has collected from his own observation and experience do not seem to us to justify his optimistic tone or that of his critics. He anxiously insists that the Crown retains some fragments of actual power and a great amount of indirect influence; but he says little calculated to reassure those who, with the keenest sense of the value of all forms of authority, and of Monarchy among them, look forward with great misgiving to the part which the Crown may one day be forced to play under the changed conditions of the English Constitution. Such persons see that, in spite of the manifold understandings and usages by which the power of the Crown is at present limited, there is nothing in the language publicly employed about the King or Queen, and not much in the letter of the law, to distinguish kingly authority in England from kingly authority in Germany or Russia. They see, on the other hand, that this authority is ultimately exercised by a group of men chosen by the majority of the house of Commons, and they ask themselves what will happen if this group comes some day to represent a fierce and unscrupulous democracy. If the King becomes the name under which a power of this sort governs, what barriers stand in its way? What law would be broken if it swamped the House of Lords, dismissed every functionary holding office during pleasure, and, whenever the King is mentioned in an Act of parliament, employed the authority or discretion vested in him exactly as it pleased and for its own immediate ends? There is plenty of evidence that in a highly democratic society these dangers may be mitigated by the provisions of written Constitutions. Only once in the whole history of the United States has any party had the opportunity which, in the case we have supposed, would be enjoyed in the

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[illegible] group of English Radicals. After [illegible] American war the Northern Republicans [illegible] the Presidency and both Houses of Congress in their hands, and they also commanded such a number of State legislatures as enabled them to mould the Constitution at their pleasure. Even then the unexpected residence of President Johnson greatly hampered the dominant party; and now, when the Constitution has returned to its regular method of working, we can see that it so framed as to prevent any set of opinions from having an instant and unqualified victory. The Democratic opposition has swept the country at the recent elections; but the new House of Representatives does not meet till December, and President Grant remains peaceably in power. Before the Democrats can enjoy the full authority of a strong British Ministry the President must be got rid of after a fixed period of office, and, after a still longer interval, the composition of the Senate must be changed. Perhaps before the Democratic command of executive and legislative power is complete the tide of opinion will have begun to ebb, and some branch of the Government will again have passed to the Republicans. Such is the play of check and counter-check which results from the adoption of written Constitutions deliberately devised to moderate the eagerness and passion of democratic enthusiasts. What have we that corresponds to it? Have we not preserved in the office of the King an authority easily kept in order by those restraints which are themselves the fruit of aristocratic and conservative sentiment, but capable of being turned to ultra-revolutionary purposes whenever that sentiment has wholly decayed or can be defied with impunity?

The writer in the *Contemporary Review* points out, doubtless with great correctness, that at present the Crown retains much influence and some real power. It has, for instance, the power of choosing between the statesmen presented to it by the House of Commons. If of two men the King or Queen dislikes B more strongly than A, A has a great advantage over B; and, under existing circumstances, it will always be found that B's colleagues are able to discover plausible pretexts for keeping him in the background. Again, the relations of the Cabinet to the Crown, though little understood by the public, are such as to give great practical importance to the Sovereign. A Prime Minister in respect of affairs generally and a Cabinet Minister with reference to the affairs of his department, must explain every matter of moment as fully and carefully as does Bismarck to William or Gortschakoff to Alexander. The Ministerial leader in the House of Commons must send a syllabus of each night's debate to Windsor or Balmoral as regularly as the letters now printed, which passed between Lord North and George III. All criticisms on such communications must be respectfully received; all objections must be attempted to be met; all difficulties explained. It is quite true that statesmen who stand in this relation to a Royal personage will be always more or less influenced by anybody who can give or save them so much trouble. Nor is it less true that, as the writer in the *Contemporary Review* explains at great length in extraordinarily involved and roundabout language, an increasing number of wealthy people are ambitious of going to Court balls and concerts, and that the professors of every form of art delight in Royal patronage. But the question is, How far will all this profit a nation in the hour of democratic ascendency? The friction which it implies is very considerable, but it can manifestly be overcome in an instant by a strong and self-confident and even by a very impudent man. No doubt the King or the Queen might worry a Government of ultra-Radicals almost to death so long as they chose to submit; but what would happen if a Radical Premier declared his inability to carry popular measures on account of the constant difficulties made by the Crown? Obviously, the Crown is reduced to the alternative of turning them out or holding its peace for ever after. It is, again, quite conceivable that [illegible] influence of the Court might be used with great effect against a body of democratic Ministers; but here, too, a strong and resolute demagogue might paralyze Royal intrigue by simply denouncing it. There is not the smallest doubt that all these sources of influence have a real existence and are actually at the command of the British Crown, and that under present circumstances they are of much importance to it. But how can any man bring himself to believe that any reliance can be placed on them in such crisis as those to which all modern social tendencies are pointing, or deem them comparable to written provisions checking, limiting, and delaying the successes of political zealots?

The main theme of the *Contemporary Review* is the character and influence of the Prince Consort, and we think it abundantly proved that we are at present living under a political system of his invention. The system has been much impaired since his death through the widowhood and voluntary seclusion of the Queen. But Prince Albert was the first to gather up the scattered fragments of power and influence which George and William had left, and to use them freely, but we must own, rather intelligently than wisely. The true moral of the history of this remarkable man is not, however, suggested by the writer before us. We see no advantage in keeping back a set of facts which biographers and their critics slur over, but which were once well known. The Prince Consort was not always popular in England. One part of English society disliked him for his accomplishments and his rather ostentatious indifference to its favourite pursuits; that very powerful portion of it which is called the religious world detested him for his theological liberalism; and the multitude scoffed at his alleged parsimony and distrusted him as a foreigner. Amid all this, there is no doubt that he was a very able, very upright, and very cultivated man, with no very deep insight into English politics, and not a few delusions (as it has turned out) about the politics of the Continent. We think, however, it is clear that in a more democratic state of society he would have been a great danger, and that one of the very best men ever associated with English royalty might, half a century later, have been made the pretext for one of those violent outbreaks against existing institutions which, in older English history, had their excuse in the supposed noxious influence of a favourite near the throne.

A DISAFFECTED BATTERY.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Yesterday morning the E Battery of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, in command of Major Talbot, at Woolwich, was ordered to parade in marching order for drill, but it was found that during the night the saddlar and harness in the harness rooms had been cut and destroyed, the damage done being estimated at £170. Some amount of disaffection is said to have existed in the battery for the last few months. There was a great deal of sickness and a large proportion of deaths among the whole brigade soon after it was brought home from India last January, landing in England in the middle of a severe winter, and there are still a good many of the men in hospital. Another unsatisfactory circumstance was that there were yesterday no less than twenty-eight men of the battery prisoners in the guard-room. No arrests have been made on account of the mischief done to the harness, as amongst so many men it is difficult to fix on the actual offenders; but it is hoped that the ringleaders will be discovered. A court of inquiry was held yesterday to investigate the case, but nothing of consequence was elicited. It is reported that an act of a similar character was committed in the battery while it was in India, and under another commanding officer, Major Talbot having joined it since it has been in Woolwich.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A CHURCH.

[illegible] New York journals of May 29, contain details of [illegible] burning of the Roman Catholic Church at Holyoke, Massachusetts, on the Feast of Corpus Christi, when [illegible] lives were lost and the same number of persons dreadfully injured. The *Tribune* gives the following details of the catastrophe:—

[illegible] congregation numbered about 600 persons, the body [illegible] building being well filled, and the galleries crowded. [illegible] statue of the Virgin on the right of the altar was decorated with flowers and drapery. At 7-45 P.M. the hangings were set on fire by the flaring of a candle, caused by a draught from an open window. An attempt to extinguish the flames was made by a young girl, but her shawl became ignited, and the fire spread to the walls and ceiling which were lined with tarred paper, and soon the entire building was wrapped in flames. The persons in the galleries met the crowd from the body of the building at the foot of the staircase, and the passage became clogged in the general effort to obtain egress. The firemen were promptly in attendance. The doorways then were jammed with human beings, who were trampled down by the pressure from behind, and the flames were shooting out overhead. The firemen immediately began playing upon the flames. In a short time the fire was extinguished, and the walls were pulled down in order that the search for the dead might be prosecuted. More than 2,000 people had gathered outside of the fence which surrounded the school-house, anxiously waiting for an opportunity to search among the dead bodies for their missing friends. The scenes in the basement where the bodies were placed were sorrowful in the extreme. The bodies were so disfigured and blackened by smoke that they were not easily recognisable, and the search among them was carried on amid the cries, and groans, and shrieks of those who had lost friends and relatives. Some of the charred remains could not be identified. One of the most pathetic incidents of the day occurred when an officer removed the sheet from the face of a young girl. As he did so he said, "That was the prettiest girl in the city," but his remarks were interrupted by a shriek, for the girl's mother was just behind, and had recognised the face as that of her daughter. The hero of the disaster was John Lynch, a fireman, who was the first to respond to the call. He describes the scene when he reached the burning church as appalling. Wedged tight and immovable in the doorways was a dense mass, from six to eight feet in height, of people, none of them able to stand upright from the horrible pressure of the crowd behind, while upon and over them a sheet of fire rolled like a wave streaming far out into the open air. Without a moment's pause to consider the danger, Lynch and Chief Engineer Mulling rushed into the flames, spurred on by the piteous cries of "For God's sake, come and help us!" and began pulling out the bodies. A moment later, and a well-directed hydrant stream struck the brave rescuers, and undoubtedly saved them from being burned alive. The first persons drawn out were burning, but they passed directly through the stream of water, and the flames which were devouring them were extinguished. Some of the poor creatures fell fainting on the long flight of wooden steps leading into the street, and a few were able to walk, though not without considerable effort. By this time the entire fire department had arrived, and worked with such energy and will, that when the fire was extinguished, only the charred wooden walls of the structure were standing. They were then pulled down in order that a search for the bodies might be made. Only a few moments elapsed after the water struck the building before the fire was out, but the destruction of life during that brief period and time was terrible. Some sprang from the gallery, and were seriously injured. One person appeared at a window completely wrapped in flames, and after tottering there an instant fell to the ground dead and unrecognisable. The work of extricating the bodies was sad indeed, the greater number of them were found in the fatal doorway, some of them burned to a cinder. The body of one woman was found in the seat she had occupied, her clothing entirely burned off her body. A stout woman was dragged screaming from the mass. She was carried a short distance from the church and placed on the grass, while the flesh actually peeled off her, and in a moment she fell over dead. In some instances the features were distorted, as though extreme agony had been suffered before death ensued, but many looked calm. All were blackened with smoke; some were burned beyond the possibility of identification, nothing remaining but the trunk.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

(*Daily Telegraph, June 10.*)

An independent sovereign, as the "Almanach de Gotha" will testify, Seyyid Burgash, temporal ruler of Zanzibar, is yet a private visitor in this country—the guest, not of her Majesty the Queen, but of the English Government. In such nice distinctions there is often a latent political significance; for which, in the present case, no very profound search need be made. The development of African resources and the extinction of the African slave trade are matters in which all intelligent Englishmen take some interest, and are taking more and more, as the noble work of geographical discovery proceeds. This should be enough to warrant a general hope that, before Sultan Burgash leaves our shores, he will have done a little business with the Earl of Derby, who, by the bye, was among the first visitors to the illustrious stranger, yesterday afternoon, at the Alexandra Hotel.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's ship Canara, from Aden, with Seyyid Burgash and his suite on board, reached Gravesend at a quarter past ten o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Kirk, Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, accompanies the Sultan, in whose suite and retinue are Hamed bin Sulleman, Hamood bin Mohamed, Mohammed bin Hamed, Naser bin Saeed, and Mohammed bin Sulieman, Councillors of State; Taria Topan, a Khojah native of India, and friend of the Sultan; a priest of the second class, two clerks, and a staff of cooks, barbers, and other negro servants, to the number of twelve in all. The River Queen, one of the London Steamboat Company's vessels, under the charge of Mr. Lloyd, was, by direction of the Foreign Office, in readiness to take his Highness on board as soon as he should have sufficiently recovered the fatigue consequent on the last night of his voyage. An awning covered the after-deck of the River Queen, and she was gaily decorated from stem to stern with flags, the Union Jack flying aft, and the Sultan's flag, a plain red ensign of considerable size, amid ships. On her run up the river, she was saluted by several vessels dipping their colours, and by a salvo of artillery from Woolwich Marshes. The steamer passed Greenwich at ten minutes past one, and the boys of the Warspite manned yards. An incident in relation to the Fisgard, the marines on board which vessel presented arms, deserves to be recorded. The Sultan desired that the River Queen might be stopped while she was within hail of the Fisgard, and, through an interpreter, he expressed his gratification at the honour done him. Captain Palmer, replying from the Fisgard, said he was delighted to see his Majesty in England, and looking so well, and recalled to the Sultan's memory the fact of his having served off the coast of Zanzibar in H. M. S. Persian. The Sultan having notified the pleasure he felt in again meeting an old acquaintance, the steamer was again got under weigh. A salute was fired from the Tower as the River Queen was passing; and when she reached Westminster the bridge on the Middlesex shore was crowded with spectators. The Commons' steps were covered with red cloth, while occasional carpeting was continued into Palace-yard. On the grass-plat, below the north side of the bridge a guard of honour was formed of one hundred men of the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Colonel Freemantle, Captain Bertie, and Lieutenant Mansfield, the band of the regiment being also drawn up, under the leadership of Mr. Fred. Godfrey. On and about the steps, assembled to greet the advent of his Highness, were the Hon. R. Bourke, M. P. (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) Admiral Clifford, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir J. Kennaway, M P, Lord John Manners, M P, the Hon Captain Egerton (Secretary to the Admiralty), Mr. Clement Hill (Foreign Office), the Rev Dr Badger, Dr. Christie, and many members of both Houses of Parliament. There was a large concourse of spectators in Palace-yard, but the police, under the superintendence of Chief Inspector Pinhey and Inspector Denning, preserved the strictest order. As soon as the River Queen came alongside, shortly after two o'clock, Mr Bourke, Sir Bartle Frere, and other gentlemen, stepped on board and went aft to the Sultan, who cordially shook their hands. Mr R Bourke addressed his Highness in the following words, which were interpreted:—"I have been desired by Lord Derby to welcome your Highness to England in the name of her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Government are anxious that your Highness's visit to England shall be one agreeable to yourself. It is the wish of her Majesty's Government that your Highness shall see all things in England which will most interest and please you. Her Majesty's Government have appointed Dr Kirk, the Rev Dr Badger, and Mr Clement Hill to be in attendance on your Highness during your stay in this country, and if your Highness will have the goodness to signify your wishes to Dr Kirk her Majesty's Government will endeavour to carry them out to the best of their ability."

To the foregoing address his Highness replied in a few words of thankfulness. Immediately after this reception a storm of rain and thunder broke over Westminster.

On landing, his Highness had the Hon. R. Bourke and the interpreter on his left, and was followed by his suite according to their rank. On the arrival of the party at the top of the steps a hearty cheer rose from the people on the bridge, the band played a verse of the National Anthem, and the guard presented arms. At the corner of the subway in Palace-yard carriages were in waiting, which conveyed the Sultan and his suite to the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park.

So complete a stranger is Seyyid Burghash to our Western customs, that arrangements for his entertainment here must remain to a considerable extent in abeyance till his own wishes can be ascertained. However, he will make his first acquaintance this day with our national and most popular sports, by a visit to Ascot, whither he is to be taken by road. On reaching the course his Highness will be conducted within the Household enclosure. He is a man of middle age, with a portly presence and pleasing expression of countenance; and his dress in Arab in character, with an embroidered turban. He carries a yataghan in his girdle, the handle richly embossed and jewelled; and at his side is a scimitar, likewise richly ornamented. Several calls were made on his Highness at the Alexandra Hotel; but ceremonious visits, and the attendance of deputations from the Geographical Society and other public bodies, will, it is understood, be deferred till the Sultan is rather more at home amid scenes so strange to him.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The fifty-first ordinary general meeting of this company was held *to-day*, at June 11, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Colonel Holland. The report, an abstract of which has already been published, was taken as read, and the chairman, in moving its adoption, said that the half-year represented the slack period, the principal monsoon months being comprised within the date of the report, a time during which business was always slack, and would continue so until the government did more than make them roads only upon paper. The chief matter for report was the completion of the line of railway from their own line to the capital of Hyderabad. That line was not their property, but it was worked by them upon terms which would not yield a profit, but they looked for their profit from the traffic which was to be brought by it over their system. It was in contemplation to push that for 100 miles further to the east towards some extensive coal fields, which had been discovered in that neighbourhood. Should that line be constructed, and should the coal fields, yield as it was believed they would do, an ample supply of coal, there would be a good prospect for the Nizam Railway, and it would yield also a considerable traffic to Bombay. With regard to the Madras line, he remarked that the branch line had not been looked upon as likely to yield any considerable profit, although the traffic manager said in his last report that matters looked more hopeful than before. The accounts for the half-year were, as compared with the corresponding half-year, considered reasonably good, being 487,000*l*, as against 459,000*l*. This result was to be attributed more to the goods than to the passenger traffic, the former having increased, whilst the latter had fallen off for the last 18 or 20 months. This reduction had not resulted from any rise in the fares, for the policy of the board was rather to reduce than increase the fares. If they compared the passenger traffic of this line with that of the East Indian line, they would find that this line carried a smaller proportion; but it must be borne in mind that the population of the country through which the East Indian line passed was much larger than that of the districts through which the Great Indian Peninsular passed. When the railway was first constructed all the European population adopted the first-class carriages, whilst the better class of natives took to the second, and the working people to the third, but since this necessity for economy had arisen, the Europeans had taken to the second-class, whilst the great bulk of natives of the better class travelled with the working people in the third-class, and this had given rise to the consideration with the board whether they would not be wise to follow the course adopted by the Midland Railway in this country by having only two classes of carriages. The goods traffic was considerably better than in the preceding half-year, they having carried 56 per cent. of all the cotton coming into Bombay. With regard to the expenditure, he said that in some items they had done very well, but in the coal bill they had not done so much. In the maintenance of way there had been a decrease of 8000*l*, although there had been some heavy work during the half-year, but in the carriage and waggons there had been an increase of 20,000*l*, over 1873, which was mainly owing to repairs of carriages consequent upon the want of shelter and shops. He was glad, however, to say that shops were now being constructed. The resolution was seconded, and, after a brief discussion, carried, as were also resolutions re-electing the directors and auditors.

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Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
Bills are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.
MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
Current Deposit Accounts.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
Exchange.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
Grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches; Negotiates, and Receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; Effects Remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th June 1875.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bo[illegible]

MESSRS. [illegible], JEWELLERS, and [illegible] draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.
Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.
Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level rescapement, warranted.
Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.
Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling oppressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two admimates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London
Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
Sold by Dealers all throughout the World

PALE TONIC BITTERS,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.
"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of
E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

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—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern .... 6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. .... 6s. 6d. "
QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	at	6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	at	6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12	at	6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10	at	6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12	at	7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons				[illegible]
12 Tea ditto	14	at	7 0	[illegible]
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.
Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay,
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras
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Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2½ high, a good mover, thoroughly broken to saddle and goes well in harness, Rs. 650.
A well-bred Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-1 high, has very good paces under saddle, and is fast and showy in single harness, Rs. 450.
A [illegible] Bay Waler Gelding, 6 off, 14-2½ high, with exceedingly good paces, [illegible] for the last three months, Rs. 700.
A young and powerful Grey Persian, [illegible] with splendid action, has carried 15 stone, perfectly quiet [illegible] saddle, Rs. 550.
A high caste Chesnut Arab horse, 4 years, 14-1½ high, up to weight, will make a good Infantry charger, Rs. 650.
A very handsome high caste Brown Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1, a thoroughly broken charger, Rs. 800.
A very handsome pair of Bay Arab Horses, 7 years, 14-2 high, both good saddle horses, and capital steppers in single and double harness, fast and thoroughly broken, Rs. [illegible]
A Bay pair of Waler Mares, about 14-1 high, 6 years old, exceedingly fast in single and double harness, both good riding horses, one has been regularly ridden by a lady, Rs. 1,200.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 28th June 1875.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.
25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.
Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated [illegible]
101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs. 5,000		4 Prizes of Rs. 100	
1 " " 3,000		6 " " 75	
7 " " 1,000		10 " " 50	
4 " " [illegible]		11 " " 40	
4 " " [illegible]		11 " " 30	
4 " " 200		14 " " 20	
4 " " 150		20 " " 10	

The drawing of the above Prizes will probably take place on the 31st August. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary
F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.
N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

J. NEUBERG.
FRESH IMPORTATION
OF
TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, per doz. Qts. Rs. 10
Ditto ditto " Pts. " 6
PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior " Qts. " 12
ST. JULIEN, Dinner Wine .... " Qts. " 18
SHERRIES.
FROM [illegible]
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior ...... per doz. Rs. 24
Red Seal, Rich Brown .... " " 26
5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.
GERMAN WINES,
STILL HOCK.
RIESLING No. 1 .... per doz. Quarts Rs. 14 0
BODENHEIMER ...... " " Quarts " 15 0
Do. ...... " " Pints " 8 0
GEISENHEIMER ...... " " Pints " 8 8
NIERSTEINER ...... " " Quarts " 18 0
RUDESHEIMER ...... " " Quarts " 21 0
Do. ...... " " Pints " 11 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH .... " " Quarts " 28 0
Do. ...... " " Pints " 15 0
5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.
HUNGARIAN WINES.
NEZMELYER, 1865, White .. per doz. Qts. Rs. 17
ERLAUER 1868, Red .... " " 17
CHATEAU PALUGYAY, 1868, White " " 20
Ditto ditto Red " " 20
PORT WINE.
Old, Full Bodied .... per doz. Rs. 24
BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE.
GUINNESS' STOUT.
FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. [illegible],
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,
Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.
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Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
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Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.
Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREA[illegible] & Co., Bombay.

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CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS.
BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS,
CARRIAGES BOUGHT, AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
SHOW ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.
BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.
BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

NOTICES.

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PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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STEAM COMPANY (Limited).
UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.
For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.
GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.
For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to
LYALL, RENNIE & CO.,
Calcutta.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW
PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.
TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. [illegible], 300, 500
Gem "	" 200, 250, [illegible]
Gold half Suites	" 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem "	" 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	" 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
" with Gems	" 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	" 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	" 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	" 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	" 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	" 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.

SEWING
SINGER'S
MACHINES
EVERY SINGER MACHINE BEARS THIS TRADE MARK
THE SINGER MFG. CO. N.Y. TRADE MARK
THIS DESIGN IS THE PROPERTY OF
THE "SINGER" MANUFACTURING COMPY

BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.
The above Company sold in 1873, 232,444 Machines.
It being double the sale of any Competitor.
Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kind undertaken.
Needles, Silks Cottonthread, Oil and all other accessories can be supplied.
Sole Agent for Bombay, NESSERWANJE MERWANJEE PATELL, No. 15 Meadow Street.
Orders for up-country will be promptly attended to.
From the beginning of July next an assortment of the above Machines will be on view at Poona.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN [illegible] NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS,
Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.
DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.
Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.
Agents.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY

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PRINTING INKS,
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.,
PRINTING INK MAKERS
LONDON.
From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.
GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.
Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green, and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.
Lithographic Inks in every shade of colour and variety of price.
Parsons, Fletcher & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.
All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount or may be forwarded through any London House, or
STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
LONDON: AND
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
E. B. COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE SOUTHWARK, S. E.

INSURANCES.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital Rs. 6,000,000; Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,925,020.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassured Rs. 8,500,000.
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £76,925
Do. 1862 .... £309,690
Do. 1872 .... £816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds .... £1,[illegible]
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are [illegible] to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, [illegible]

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
Authorised Capital—£2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital—£1,798,360.
CHAIRMAN:
Bernard Hall, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. Walton Thomson, Esq.
In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.
IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
THE COMPANY HAS PAID
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars [illegible] application, by
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 5
Subscribed Capital £500,000
Paid-up Capital £50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ...... Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Charles Pollock, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. H. Cook.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors fee entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the [illegible] ... Rs. [illegible]
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,302,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £987,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE [illegible] COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 182[illegible]
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION S[illegible]
The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS [illegible] chester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to [illegible] Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other [illegible] Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.
GADDUM & Co., Agents, [illegible]

SUN FIRE OFFICE, [illegible]
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, [illegible] Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and [illegible] fussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY,
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND [illegible]
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.
These Photographs represent scenes in [illegible] the Himalayas, Native States, [illegible] bay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER
LEVER WATCHES .... Rs. 90
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches .... " 90
A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their [illegible]. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 90 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.
Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of
LAMP CLOCKS,
standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks makes them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attractive appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.
Price—Standing .... Rs. [illegible]
" Ditto with Alarm .... " [illegible]
" Hanging .... " [illegible] and Rs. 80.
ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.
NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY [illegible]
THE Proprietor of [illegible] Press having [illegible] among other [illegible] Railway Company, [illegible] and Central India Railway Company, [illegible] advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging [illegible] Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desiring [illegible] Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the [illegible] languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their [illegible] Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India [illegible] at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming [illegible] valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period [illegible] charge [illegible] liberal use of the new means now [illegible] ments known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of advertisers, may be [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.
THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION [illegible]
HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE [illegible]
AND COPY [illegible] GENERAL STYLE OF OU[illegible]
IN BRAND[illegible] PACKING INFERIOR [illegible]
WOULD CAU[illegible] THE PURCHASERS AND [illegible]
[illegible]
THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE [illegible]
"DEVOE'S BRILLIAN[illegible]
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND [illegible]
THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE [illegible]
WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Co.
147, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHA[illegible] AND COMPANY,
[illegible] Bazaar, [illegible]
BEG respectfully to invite the attention of [illegible] of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general [illegible] Stock; consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all [illegible] Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of [illegible] every description of Engineering Plant for the [illegible] &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best [illegible] moderate rates, and Orders will meet with [illegible] and be carried out in a manner which, they trust [illegible] approbation and a continuance of favours [illegible] hand enumerated below, which may meet with [illegible]
Blue Light and Rockets, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. [illegible] per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. [illegible]
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, o[illegible]
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Scotch and Portland Cement in [illegible]
Casks. | Fire Engines [illegible]
Corrugated Iron. | Traversing Screw [illegible]
Jim Crows. | Bolting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows. | Glass Cloth.
Mill Stores. | Iron Tanks of [illegible]
Roller Skins. | Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at [illegible]

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AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, [illegible] —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible] Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SP[illegible] MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.